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U.S. Department of Agriculture

ADAMS'

TESTED SEEDS
Quality-Service

1882 - 1928

D. N. Shoemaker



T. LEE ADAMS SEED CO.

417 WALNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

D. N. Shoemaker

LAWN GRASS SEEDS

Prices on Grass Seeds subject to change. The pound prices do not include postage; 100 pound prices are by freight or express, at purchaser's expense.



HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

A well-kept lawn instantly commands the attention of all lovers of the beautiful in Nature, and is an unfailing mark of intelligence and good taste. To obtain best results the main point is to start right. The best soil is a good medium texture; the surface should be thoroughly pulverized and smoothed to the desired grade, removing all large stones, roots and hardened pieces of earth that cannot be readily broken. When the soil is firm, level and suitably moist, sow **Adams' Lawn Grass Seed** at the rate of 75 to 100 pounds per acre, or a pound to 300 square feet (a space 15x20). It is unwise to be too economical in the quantity of seed used, if the best results are desired. The seed should be sown broadcast and as evenly as possible, then give a thorough rolling or tamp well with the back of a spade. Seed must be well firmed in soil.

We are asked, "What causes Crab Grass in lawns?"

From our own experience we find that most of our native grasses go through a rest period in late summer, and it is at this time that the Crab Grass begins to make its appearance, and if the weather should prove showery it has the effect of producing a vigorous growth of this pest.

Crab Grass re-seeds itself, and experience has proven that the seeds will remain dormant an indefinite length of time before germinating.

Our lawn grass does not contain Crab Grass seed.

SOWING

The sowing of grass seed in late summer or fall is highly recommended. Sowing at this time of year causes the young grass to "stool out," whereas if planted during hot weather, it tends to grow tall and slender. For this reason it requires a greater quantity of seed. Fall planting is also beneficial in that it prevents the re-seeding of weeds. Spring planting is also satisfactory, but should be done early in order that the young grass will obtain a good growth before warm weather.

Water lightly but thoroughly. It is not advisable to "soak" the ground until the new grass has been cut.

New turf should have its first cutting when the grass is from 2 to 3 inches long. Set the blades of the mower high to clip only the ends of the young grass.

By proper care of the lawn during winter months, you will be rewarded by the greater beauty of your lawn next summer.

Continuous cropping with one crop impoverishes the richest soil. Blue Grass is no exception and when not fed with proper fertilizers, soon turns sour. Blue Grass is a permanent crop and requires richer feeding than most crops. It must be thoroughly enriched if it is to live and grow.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa-pratensis*) Fancy Clean

Kentucky Blue Grass is the most nutritious, hardy and valuable of all northern grasses. Sown with White Clover it forms a splendid lawn; for this purpose use not less than fifty-four pounds of Blue Grass and 14 pounds of White Clover per acre. If sown by itself for meadow or pasture, use about twenty-eight pounds per acre. **1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.10;** for larger lots inquire for prices.

ADAMS' "EVERGREEN" LAWN GRASS

This special mixture produces beautiful and permanent lawns. It is made from our own formula and composed of grasses which are adapted for the purpose of producing turf which retains its rich green color and velvety appearance throughout the entire summer and fall. Our seed is thoroughly re-cleaned. **1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.10.**

SHADY PLACE GRASS

For sowing in shady places we recommend the use of this special mixture. It will quickly produce an abundant and even growth of beautiful green grass. The grasses used in making this special mixture are only those that are well adapted for growing in shade, and as it blends well with our regular Lawn Grass Mixtures, it may be used on those portions of the lawn which are shaded by trees, buildings, etc., thus covering the whole area with a rich green sward. **1 lb., 45c; 3 lbs. for \$1.25.**

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER SEED

Excellent for use on lawns; forms a close herbage and remains green throughout the season. **1 lb., 50c.**

Special Lawn Grass Mixtures on Request.



Ask Us About Fertilizers Best Adapted for Your Lawn.

Copyright 1927, by T. Lee Adams Seed Co.



ORDER SHEET FOR SEEDS, PLANTS, TOOLS, ETC.

Phone
Victor 8404

T. LEE ADAMS SEED CO.

417 Walnut Street

Kansas City, Mo.

Phone
Victor 8405

PLEASE WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY ON EACH ORDER

LADIES PLEASE PREFIX MISS OR MRS.

Name..... Date..... 19.....

Post Office..... **AMOUNT ENCLOSED**

County _____ **State** _____ **Money Order**, \$.....

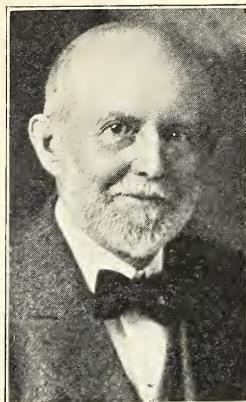
Street..... R. F. D. P. O. Box Draft or Green, \$.....

Railroad Station or
Express Office (If Different)
(from P. O.) Cash, \$.....

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs, or Plants we send out.

WE DELIVER FREE to any Post Office or Express Office in the United States all Flower and Vegetable Seeds at prices quoted in this catalogue. Purchaser pays shipping charges on all Farm Seeds, Tools, Fertilizers, etc.

Write any remark about your order in this space. If, WHEN ORDERING, you will give us the names and addresses of your neighbors (or friends elsewhere) who are interested in gardening, we will send them our Catalogue.



T. LEE ADAMS
Founder



E. CHESTER LUCK
President

1882 - - 1928

FORWARD

FORTY-SIX years ago, in 1882, T. Lee Adams, a man of the highest type of honesty, integrity and intelligence, founded the establishment which still bears his name. Mr. Adams was a seedsman of the old school who was ever aware of the fact that the exacting gardener appreciated the difference between ordinary and the very highest quality whether it be vegetable, field, or flower seed. Modern methods of blending or mixing lots of high and low germinating seeds were entirely unknown to him and foreign to his principles.

When E. Chester Luck, now president of the T. Lee Adams Seed Co., was but a small boy, he entered the employ of Mr. Adams, where for years he was tutored in the honest and straightforward business methods always adhered to by the founder.

Mr. Luck has now been the active head of this firm for twenty years and has at all times been staunch in the maintenance of the policy and reputation established by the T. Lee Adams Seed Company at its inception.

It is not our desire to thrust his personality forward, or in any way to court personal adulation. The confidence of the public is most necessary to the future of this business so it is essential that our legions of loyal customers have some knowledge of its directing head.

That high ideal, to provide only the best strains of seeds which each variety affords, is today still the governing motive in the conduct of this organization and on this basis we solicit your business.

The T. LEE ADAMS SEED COMPANY

E. CHESTER LUCK, President

417 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

Free Delivery

We Deliver Free in the United States, by Parcel Post or Express, our option, to any express or post office, all Vegetable and Flower Seeds. All other articles, including bulbs, are quoted f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo., and postage must be added as per table at the right where goods are desired by parcel post.

Write your Name and Address distinctly and in full; please use the Order Sheet and Envelope inserted in this Catalogue.

How to Send Money

Remittances may be sent either in the form of a Money Order, Bank Check or Draft, or if currency is sent it should be registered. Postage stamps are satisfactory for small amounts.

General Information

Poisons cannot be sent by mail. Liquids and goods packed in glass should be sent by Express.

We must decline sending goods C. O. D. unless 25 per cent of their value accompanies the order.

Should you change your address, we will esteem it a favor if you will notify us, so we can forward our Catalogue with regularity; if you receive two Catalogues of the same kind please hand one to some friend who has a garden.

Should an error occur, we desire to be promptly informed, and will take pleasure in making satisfactory corrections.

Order Early. It will greatly facilitate shipments if orders are sent early. We endeavor to fill all orders the day received.

Zone Rates—May be had by applying to your postmaster, who will tell you which zone you are in with reference to Kansas City or upon application we will tell you if you supply us with the name of your postoffice.

Insurance extra, 5c for each package up to \$5.00, \$e up to \$25.00, 10c up to \$50.00.

PARCEL POST WEIGHT LIMIT

The weight limit within the Local, 1st, 2d and 3rd Zones is seventy (70) pounds, within the other Zones it is fifty (50) pounds and the size limit eighty-four (84) inches for combined length and largest girth.

Packages weighing 8 oz. or less can be forwarded anywhere in the U. S. at a cost of one and a half cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

ZONES		1st	2d	3rd	4th	5th
Weight in Pounds	Local	Up to 50 Miles From Kansas City	50 to 150 Miles From Kansas City	150 to 300 Miles From Kansas City	300 to 600 Miles From Kansas City	600 to 1000 Miles From Kansas City
1	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	.13	.16
3	.08	.09	.09	.12	.17	.22
4	.09	.10	.10	.14	.21	.28
5	.09	.11	.11	.16	.25	.34
6	.10	.12	.12	.18	.29	.40
7	.10	.13	.13	.20	.33	.46
8	.11	.14	.14	.22	.37	.52
9	.11	.15	.15	.24	.41	.58
10	.12	.16	.16	.26	.45	.64
11	.12	.17	.17	.28	.49	.70
12	.13	.18	.18	.30	.53	.76
13	.13	.19	.19	.32	.57	.82
14	.14	.20	.20	.34	.61	.88
15	.14	.21	.21	.36	.65	.94
16	.15	.22	.22	.38	.69	1.00
17	.15	.23	.23	.40	.73	1.06
18	.16	.24	.24	.42	.77	1.12
19	.16	.25	.25	.44	.81	1.18
20	.17	.26	.26	.46	.85	1.24
21	.17	.27	.27	.48	.89	1.30
22	.18	.28	.28	.50	.93	1.36
23	.18	.29	.29	.52	.97	1.42
24	.19	.30	.30	.54	1.01	1.48
25	.19	.31	.31	.56	1.05	1.54
26	.20	.32	.32	.58	1.09	1.60
27	.20	.33	.33	.60	1.13	1.66
28	.21	.34	.34	.62	1.17	1.72
29	.21	.35	.35	.64	1.21	1.78
30	.22	.36	.36	.66	1.25	1.84
31	.22	.37	.37	.68	1.29	1.90
32	.23	.38	.38	.70	1.33	1.96
33	.23	.39	.39	.72	1.37	2.02
34	.24	.40	.40	.74	1.41	2.08
35	.24	.41	.41	.76	1.45	2.14
36	.25	.42	.42	.78	1.49	2.20
37	.25	.43	.43	.80	1.53	2.26
38	.26	.44	.44	.82	1.57	2.32
39	.26	.45	.45	.84	1.61	2.38
40	.27	.46	.46	.86	1.65	2.44
41	.27	.47	.47	.88	1.69	2.50
42	.28	.48	.48	.90	1.73	2.56
43	.28	.49	.49	.92	1.77	2.62
44	.29	.50	.50	.94	1.81	2.68
45	.29	.51	.51	.96	1.85	2.74
46	.30	.52	.52	.98	1.89	2.80
47	.30	.53	.53	1.00	1.93	2.86
48	.31	.54	.54	1.02	1.97	2.92
49	.31	.55	.55	1.04	2.01	2.98
50	.32	.56	.56	1.06	2.05	3.04
51	.32	.57	.57	1.08	.....	.....
52	.33	.58	.58	1.10	.....	.....
53	.33	.59	.59	1.12	.....	.....
54	.34	.60	.60	1.14	.....	.....
55	.34	.61	.61	1.16	.....	.....
56	.35	.62	.62	1.18	.....	.....
57	.35	.63	.63	1.20	.....	.....
58	.36	.64	.64	1.22	.....	.....
59	.36	.65	.65	1.24	.....	.....
60	.37	.66	.66	1.26	.....	.....
61	.37	.67	.67	1.28	.....	.....
62	.38	.68	.68	1.30	.....	.....
63	.38	.69	.69	1.32	.....	.....
64	.39	.70	.70	1.34	.....	.....
65	.39	.71	.71	1.36	.....	.....
66	.40	.72	.72	1.38	.....	.....
67	.40	.73	.73	1.40	.....	.....
68	.41	.74	.74	1.42	.....	.....
69	.41	.75	.75	1.44	.....	.....
70	.42	.76	.76	1.46	.....	.....

ADAMS' TESTED SEEDS

Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Field Seeds

Florists' Supplies, Market Gardeners' Supplies

Garlic and Chili Supplies

Insecticides, Fungicides, Fertilizers

Sprayers and Spraying Materials

Fruit and Market Baskets ↪ ↪ Farm and Garden Tools

GARDEN VEGETABLES

ASPARAGUS SEED AND ROOTS

Of Seed, Sow in Temporary Location and Let Stand for Two Years; Eight Ounces to 100 Yards of Row; or Fifteen Pounds to the Acre. Of Two-Year-Old Roots, Set 5000 to the Acre.

If roots are used, they should be two years old; set them in trenches twelve inches deep, the trenches four feet apart, the crowns ten inches apart, cover with stable manure, then fill up the trench with earth.

In rows six feet apart, about 5000 plants are required to plant an acre.

Two-year-old roots are better than one-year-old ones. Properly planted and fertilized, a cutting of sprouts can be made about three times the second year after planting. It is injurious to cut more often on young plants.

Culture—Beds are usually formed by setting roots, but if you wish to grow plants from seed yourself, sow in spring in drills about eighteen inches apart and one inch deep, planting fifteen or twenty seeds to each foot of row. Transplant the next spring.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety, producing white shoots which remain white as long as fit for use. Vigorous and robust; grows large shoots. Needs no earthing up.

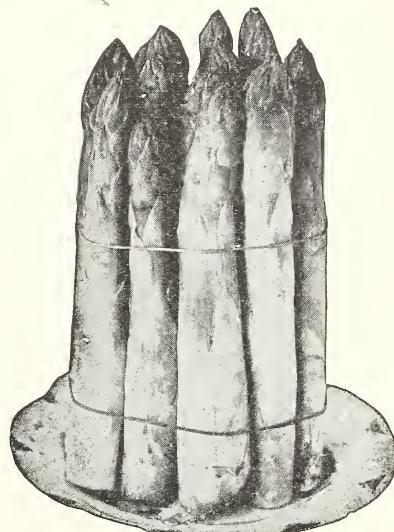
Palmetto—Large, dark green variety of vigorous growth, having pointed tips. Early.

Conover's Colossal—Large and rapid grower of excellent quality; color, green.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Can supply two-year old roots of all varieties.

If you grow Asparagus for the market, rubber bands are a necessity. Nos. 8 and 9 are the sizes most generally used. Price, \$1.25 per pound.



Mary Washington

PRICES ON ASPARAGUS

Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	1 Lb.
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Columbian Mam. White.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$0.75
Palmetto.....	.10	.15	.30	.75
Conover's Colossal.....	.10	.15	.30	.75
Mary Washington.....	.10	.25	.75	2.00

PRICES ON ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Per Doz.	Per 100	Per 1000
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Columbian Mam. White.....	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$ 8.50
Palmetto.....	.15	1.25	8.50
Conover's Colossal.....	.15	1.25	8.50
Mary Washington.....	.50	2.50	15.00

These Prices Include Postage.

Mary Washington—A rust-resistant, vigorous, high yielding strain of giant asparagus. The plants are the best found in a ten years' search among millions of plants tested. By best, we mean the ones that have produced offspring, uniform, rust-resistant, high yielding, of large size and rapid growth, all of which qualities indicate **tenderness**. A more uniform form type has not been seen among other so-called varieties that were in any degree rust-resistant.

BEANS—Bush Green Podded

1 Pound Will Plant a 100-Foot Row; 90 Pounds Will Plant An Acre.

Sow when the apple is in bloom, and repeat for a succession as frequently as necessary. In field culture sow in drills at two and half to three feet apart. In garden culture, when the cultivation is done by hand, the rows may be twenty-four inches apart. The seed should be sown in such quantity to warrant one bean vine to every two or three inches. If closer than this, they will not produce so well. On strong soil they do best at a greater distance. Yield about 125 to 150 bushels of green pods per acre.

Beans are one of the most desirable vegetables that can be planted in the garden. Very easy to raise, and a vegetable which takes a short time from planting to edible condition. There are many varieties of Bush or Snap Beans on the market, but the varieties listed below are, in our opinion, the best varieties.

GREEN PODS

BOUNTIFUL—52 Days—Vines 15 inches high, bushy and erect. Pods, large, flat, 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, containing 6 to 7 tender beans. Color of pods, light green, absolutely stringless at all stages and always tender. The very best early bean for both market and private gardens. A prolific producer.

Black Valentine—54 Days—Shape, long and slim. Vine, 15 to 16 inches tall. Pods, half round to round, slightly curved, stringy, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium green, averaging 6 to 7 beans. Profitable for early planting. Very hardy and productive, a good shipper and keeper.

Red Valentine—54 Days—Foliage like the Black Valentine, of a yellowish green. Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, almost round, curved, cylindrical with a creased back, light green, semi-transparent, and stringy, averaging 5 to 6 beans in a pod. An old standby, very popular for family and market gardeners. Although stringy, they are fine flavored, always tender, fleshy, of good quality and appearance, a good keeper and shipper.



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD—58 Days

—Pods about 6 inches long, averaging 5 to 7 beans in a pod. Vine stronger, taller and larger leaved than Red Valentines. Color of vine, dark green. Pods slightly curved, green, meaty, absolutely stringless and one of the best beans on the market. We cannot recommend our strain of this bean too highly. No garden complete without it.

FULL MEASURE—62 Days—Height of vine, 14 to 16 inches. Foliage larger than Stringless Green Pods, more of a yellowish green. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans, more curved than Burpee's Stringless, absolutely stringless, and greener in color. Pods not so large in circumference as Burpee's. Positively the best round podded Stringless Bean in existence. An excellent bean for late planting.

Giant Stringless—62 Days—Long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 13 to 15 inches. Foliage resembles Full Measure. Pods similar to Burpee's, but slightly longer and straighter. A brittle, showy pod, about 6 inches long, containing 6 or 7 beans to pod.

Wax or Golden Podded

1 Pound Will Plant a 100-Foot Row; 90 Pounds Will Plant An Acre.

WEBBER'S WAX—50 Days—Height of vine, 14 to 15 inches. Pods average about 6 inches long, containing 5 or 6 beans. Much like Curries Rustproof. Absolutely stringless. Pods flat and long. Seed yellow with white eye, kidney shaped. Vines very hardy and productive. The very best early wax bean.

Curries Rustproof Wax—52 Days—Height of vine, 15 inches. Color of seed, purplish black. Pods about the same shape as Golden Wax, only longer. Pods light yellow, stringy, flat, almost straight, about 6 inches long, containing an average of 4 to 5 beans to a pod.

Davis Kidney Wax—52 Days—Height of vine, 15 to 16 inches. Color of beans white, kidney shaped. Length of pod about 6 to 7 inches, containing 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Pods a handsome, light yellow, long, flat, almost straight and stringy. Very productive and attractive when young, but becoming stringy and tough as it grows old.

Improved Golden Wax—54 Days—Height of vine, 12 to 14 inches. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, almost straight, flat, broad and absolutely stringless, containing 5 or 6 beans in a pod. Pods deep yellow. Seed medium sized, oval, two-thirds of the surface being white, covered with shades of purplish red around the eyes.

DWARF UNRIVALED WAX—56 Days—The pods of this dwarf variety are longer than Golden Wax and a little lighter in color, are rather narrow and somewhat flattened but fleshy, and are very attractive on the market. This variety usually matures soon after our Golden Wax and is sometimes as early. The plants are large and vigorous with leaves similar to Golden Wax in color and shape, but are a little larger. The pods are borne in abundance well up from the ground. Seed small, flat, slightly kidney shaped; color, ochre-brown. This sort is suitable for market gardeners as well as for the home garden.

PRICES ON BEANS

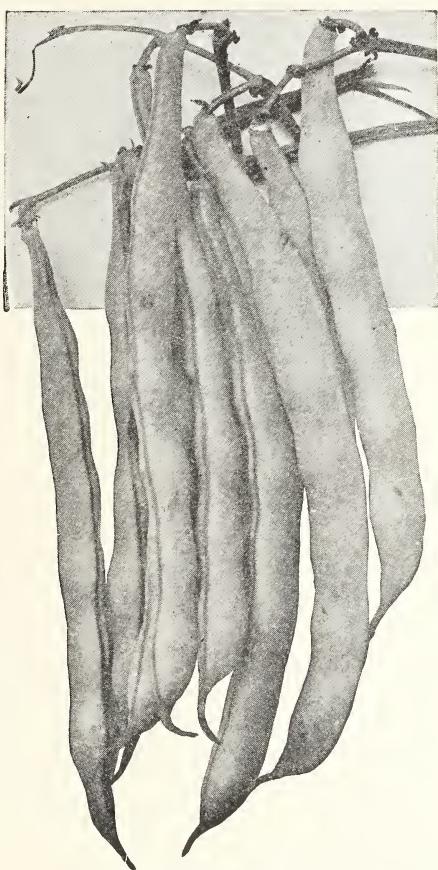
	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Early Bountiful	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Giant Stringless Green Pod .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Black Valentine .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Red Valentine .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Full Measure .....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75

Currie's Rust Proof Wax	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.40	\$2.50
Improved Golden Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Dwarf Unrivaled Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.65	3.00
Webber's Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.35	3.00
Davis Kidney Wax .....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50

These Prices Include Postage.

BUSH BEANS—Continued

Wax or Golden Podded



Dwarf Unrivaled Wax

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX—57 Days—This improved strain of Black Wax we offer under this name is exceptionally productive, very hardy, reliable and of the best quality. It is very extensively used for snaps for the home garden and market. The plants are medium sized, erect in growth, with small foliage, very vigorous, with longer bearing period than most sorts. The pods are of medium length, four to four and one-half inches long, borne well up from the ground, curved, cylindrical and fleshy. They are of a clear, light golden yellow color and remain a long time in condition for use as snaps. Sometimes called German Black Wax.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—57 Days—Color of seed black, long, cylindrical. Height of vine, 16 to 18 inches. Pods round, 6 to 7 inches long, and absolutely stringless, plump and heavy. This bean is without doubt one of the best round podded wax bean in the market and is annually gaining in popularity. The pods are very handsome, long, bright yellow in color and extremely tender.

Wardwells Kidney Wax—57 Days—Color of seed white with purplish eyes and kidney shaped. Pods about 6 inches long, flat, meaty, absolutely stringless, almost straight, containing 5 to 6 beans in the average pod. Color of pods golden yellow and very handsome. We believe this to be the best flat pod, Golden Wax Bean on the market.

BEANS—Pole or Running

Not Limas

21 Pounds to Acre; 3 Pounds to 100 Poles.

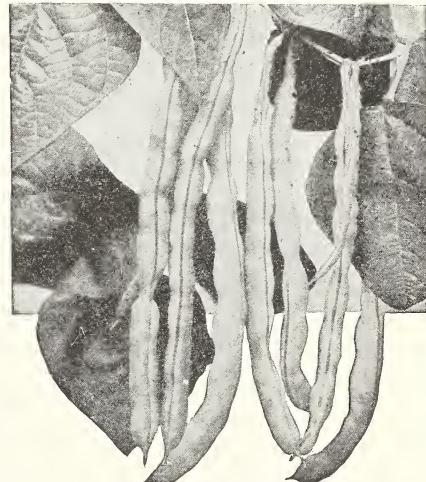
KENTUCKY WONDER GREEN POD OR OLD HOMESTEAD—68 Days—An excellent climber, producing a long, round, twisted, light green pod. Early and prolific, tender, solid and stringless. The most popular of all green podded beans. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, sometimes longer, borne in clusters, containing 9 to 10 yellowish brown beans in a pod. A tremendous producer.

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pod—68 Days—Color of seed dark brown, somewhat flattened and shrivelled. Pods long, round, stringless when young, thicker and broader than Kentucky Wonder Green Pod, but not so long and not so productive, but more showy. Beans close set in the pods. Pods curved, light golden in color, 6½ to 7 inches long.

Kentucky Wonder White Seeded—68 Days—Seed pure white, a continuous bearer and almost rust-proof. Pods round, curved, stringless, inferior to the Kentucky Wonder, being less productive and smaller, dark green foliage. Pods green, 5½ to 6 inches long, containing 7 to 8 beans in a pod.

Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill—75 Days—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn. Will give a good crop without use of poles. Vines medium sized, but vigorous, twining loosely with dark colored leaves. Pods short, 3 to 4 inches in length, flat to oval, fleshy and good quality.

LAZY WIFE—83 Days—Seed attractive, glossy white, round. Pods green, borne in clusters, flat and broad, 5½ inches long, containing 6 to 7 beans in a pod. Small foliage, a good late productive stringless pole bean. Well and favorably known.



Kentucky Wonder

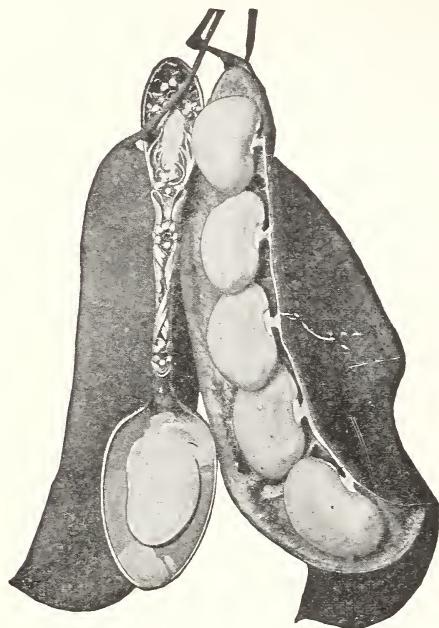
PRICES ON BEANS

	Pkt.	1/2 Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Prolific Black Wax.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.40	\$2.50
Pencil Pod Wax.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Wardwell's Kidney Wax	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Kentucky Wonder Wax	.10	.20	.40	1.50	2.75
White Kentucky Wonder.....	.10	.20	.35	1.65	3.00
Speckled Cut Short...	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Lazy Wife.....	.10	.20	.40	1.50	2.75

These Prices Include Postage.

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush Lima

1 Pound Will Plant a 100-Foot Row; 60 Pounds Will Plant An Acre.



No one should be without one of the following varieties of Dwarf Limas in his garden. They are much easier to raise than Pole Limas, as one does not have to bother with poles or strings. Plant in drills 30 to 36 inches apart, dropping the beans 4 to 5 inches apart. If too thick, they will not do well. Do not plant in cold ground as they are liable to rot. Plant the seed of Lima Beans with the eye down if possible. Deeply rooted plants will continue to grow long after others have stopped.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—74 Days—Seed small, flat, white with a tinge of yellow. Height of vine about 14 inches. An abundance of small and pointed leaves of a metallic dark green color, a dwarf form of the Carolina Pole. Early and very productive. Pods average 2½ to 3 inches in length and contain 3 to 4 small beans in a pod. They are of fine quality for so early a bean. Used as a shell bean. Popular with Commercial Canners as well as gardeners. They continue to produce until frost.

Dreer's Bush Lima—74 Days—The beans grow close together in the pods, producing three or four beans each, thick, sweet and succulent. An excellent variety, which is particularly valuable for the home and gardener on account of its productiveness.

Fordhook Bush Lima—76 Days—Seed large, oval, white with a green tinge, very plump. Foliage dark green, bushes grow erect, branching freely. Average height 16 to 20 inches. Pods 3 to 4 inches long borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 beans.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—77 Days—Seed flat, usually having the appearance of a cut on both sides of the eye. This lima bean is borne in full-sized pods on plants of a dwarf habit. The pods average 4 to 5 inches long and contain an average of 2 or 3 beans to the pod, although some pods contain 4 beans—maturing for the table about 6 days earlier than the earliest Pole Lima. Vines rarely averaging over 20 inches in height.

BEANS—Pole Limas

1 Pound Will Plant 100 Hills.

Superior in Flavor to Bush Limas.

Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva—82 Days—

A small, early variety of Pole Limas, more popular in the South than elsewhere, as a Butter Bean, more vigorous in growth than the ordinary Jersey Limas, more prolific. Small foliage, short pointed leaves, metallic green in color. Pods about 3 inches long, borne in clusters, averaging 3 to 4 small white beans.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—84 Days—One of the best and most productive Pole Limas, large leaved. Sturdy vines of branching habits, pods about 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark, large and containing about 3 to 4 beans to the pod. Seed flat, and white tinged with green.

Large White Lima—84 Days—More productive than any other Pole Limas, suitable for picking and maturing over a long season. Averaging 3 beans to the pod, pods 4 inches long. Seed about the same color and shape as King of the Garden, but slightly smaller in size.

BEETS—Table

5 Ounces of Seeds to 100 Yards of Row; 14 Pounds to Acre.

Culture—For earliest use and market sow seed of any round sort under glass, in February or March, and transplant to open ground in March or April. Seed for main crop may be sown as soon as ground can be put into proper condition. For table beets sow in drills 14 inches apart, and thin to stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. The round and turnip-shaped beets are best for spring and summer; the half long kinds for winter. Make successive plantings and cultivate freely. Beet tops are much used for greens.

Extra Early Eclipse—42 Days—Globular bulbs, very early as name indicates, small tops. Roots smooth, round, inclined to be top-shaped. Broad, light green leaves with orange midrib. An excellent beet for the family garden.

NUTTING'S EARLY GEM—42 Days—This is one of the leaders of the extra-early varieties, making a fine, smooth, spherical-shaped, perfectly smooth root, of a bright red color; is very early, has a small top, and is strongly recommended for forcing. It makes an unusually attractive bunch. The flesh is of a fine red color, tender and sweet.

EARLY WONDER—45 Days—This is one of the earliest and the best of the small table beets for forcing or outside culture. It has small leaves, is flat to globe in shape. Dark red skin. Vermilion red flesh with distinct zones of a lighter red. It is of excellent quality, being sweet, tender and free from fibrous roots, an Improved Crosby, growing very uniform in shape.

PRICES ON BEANS

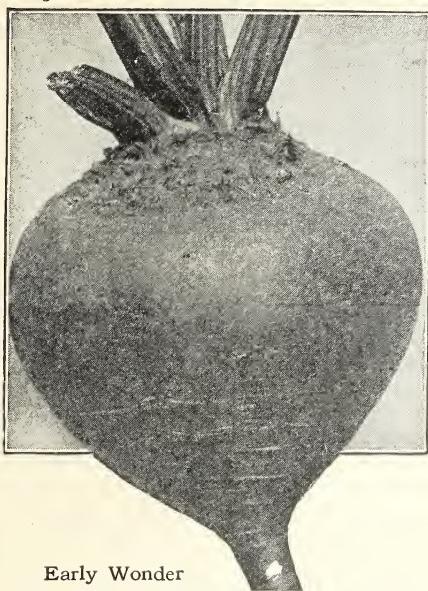
	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Henderson's Bush Lima		\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$1.40 \$2.50
Fordhook Bush Lima	.10	.25	.45	1.75	3.25
Burpee's Bush Lima	.10	.25	.45	1.75	3.25
Dreer's Bush Lima	.10	.25	.45	1.75	3.25
King of the Garden Lima		.10	.25	.45	1.65 3.00
Large White Lima	.10	.25	.45	1.65	3.00
Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva	.10	.25	.45	1.65	3.00

PRICES ON BEETS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Eclipse		\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25 \$0.75
Early Wonder	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Nutting's Gem	.10	.15	.35	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

BEETS—Table—Cont.



Early Wonder

CROSBY IMPROVED EGYPTIAN—45 Days—In this seed we offer an improved strain of the Early Egyptian. Shape, however, much more of a globe. Bulbs when cut are raw beef color. Sweet, tender and of excellent quality. A great favorite with market gardeners and canners. Leaves purple mixed with green. Purple midrib. Bulbs smooth and free of fibrous roots.

Crimson Globe—50 Days—A very popular beet on account of its excellent color and shape. Deep globular in shape with little crown and a clean cut, small tap root. Skin and flesh of a dark red color. One of the standard varieties.

DETROIT DARK RED—50 Days—Justly popular because of its merit. Shape oval, flesh dark blood. Skin smooth. A great favorite with all private and market gardeners. Very extensively used by canners because of its good dark red color.

Early Blood Red Turnip—50 Days—This is one of the old standbys. Equalled by few. Top-shaped, early in maturity and one of our best sellers. Very desirable in every respect. Skin deep red and very smooth. When cut it shows one of the best red Turnip Beets on the market.

The Electric—60 Days—The best second early beet. The Electric is a thoroughbred, remarkably uniform in shape and size with smooth, dark red skin, small leaves and a small tap root. The flesh is fine grained and tender; color, rich red, ringed with dark crimson.

Half Long Blood—60 Days—Fine color. Tops purple and green in about equal proportion. Very desirable for a late beet. Wedge-shaped roots, growing well under the ground. Habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood.

Long Smooth Blood—70 Days—An excellent late variety of the same habits as Half Long Blood.

Swiss Chard (Sea Kale Beet)—This variety of beet is grown exclusively for the numerous, fleshy, tender leaves and leaf stalks, which are superior to those of other beets for use as greens. Later in the season the wax-like leaf stems are cooked like asparagus or are pickled. It is well worthy of a place in the home garden as well as for market use. Swiss Chard is sometimes called Leaf Beet, Spinach Beet and Silver Beet. Cultivate same as other beets.

BEETS—Mangel and Sugar

3 Ounces to 100 Yards of Drill; 6 Pounds Per Acre.

Culture—Sow in the early spring as soon as seed bed can be put in proper condition, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart. Cover the seed with 1 inch of soil and thin to stand about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows. A light loamy soil is best. Cultivate frequently.

Golden Tankard—About 90 Days—A rapidly maturing root producing best results on shallow lands, although doing well on every soil. The root has broad shoulders, rich golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden footstalk. Flesh yellow zoned with white.

Giant Half-Sugar Rose—About 100 Days—Very large, smooth and clean, of oval shape. The skin is rose-white with a deeper rose-colored top. The flesh is white, sweet and of high nutritive value. A heavy cropper.

MAMMOTH LONG RED—About 110 Days—As much as 80 tons have been grown to the acre. The most popular variety for cattle feeding. Roots very long, well formed, usually straight, flesh-white tinged with rose. We cannot recommend this beet too highly to dairy and poultrymen.

Vilmorin's Sugar—About 110 Days—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad; skin a cream color, flesh white; prolific producer.

BROCCOLI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

One Ounce Will Produce About 1,500 Plants.

A plant resembling cauliflower. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller. The seed is best sown in midsummer and autumn, and plants carried over winter for planting in spring.

Large Early White—150 Days—Large white head, resembling cauliflower.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

One Ounce Will Produce 1,500 Plants.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from 50 to 100 miniature Cabbage heads, resembling Savoy Cabbage in texture and color. The heads or buds, from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious vegetables. Cultivate same as cabbage.

PRICES ON BEETS

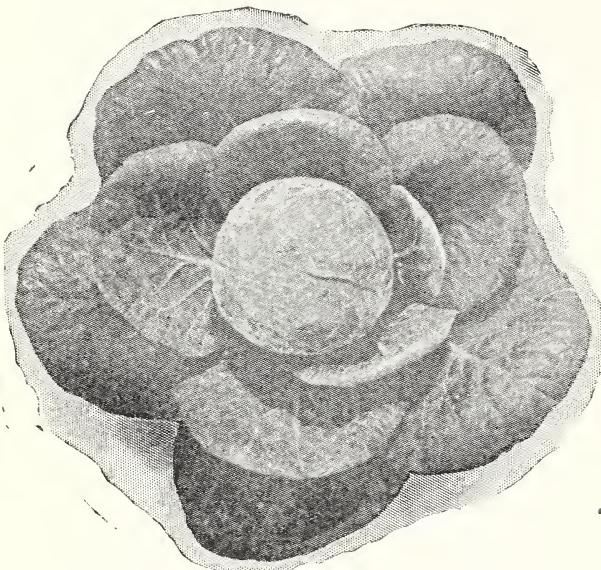
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
The Electric	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75
Detroit Dark Red . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
Crimson Globe . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
Crosby's Egyptian . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
Early Blood Turnip . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
Half Long Blood . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
Long Smooth Blood . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
Swiss Chard . . . . .	.10	.15	.25	.75
 Mammoth Long Red				
Mammoth Long Red	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50	
 Golden Tankard				
Golden Tankard . . . . .	.10	.20	.50	
 Vilmorin's Sugar				
Vilmorin's Sugar . . . . .	.10	.20	.50	
 Giant Half Sugar White				
Giant Half Sugar White . . . . .	.10	.20	.50	
 Broccoli				
Broccoli	Pkt., \$0.15			
 Brussels Sprouts				
Brussels Sprouts	Pkt., .15			

These Prices Include Postage.

CABBAGE

Danish and American Grown Cabbage Seed

6 Ounces Will Plant An Acre.
One Ounce Will Produce 2,000 Plants.



Adams' Golden Acre

If seeded outdoors, sow one ounce to 300 feet of drill. Two ounces sown in the hotbed will give sufficient plants to set out an acre; sow 6 ounces in the open seed-bed for planting out one acre.

Almost any soil, whether a light sandy loam or heavy clay, if properly prepared, will be suitable for growing cabbage, but a rich loam with a gravelly subsoil is undoubtedly the best. Plants of the earlier varieties should be started in February and from then until June for a succession. To obtain strong, stocky plants, the seedlings should be transplanted at least once before the final planting, when they are set from 1 to 2 feet apart in rows 2 to 3 feet apart, according to the variety. Keep the young plants well covered until ready for planting. Thorough cultivation is necessary for best results.

Deep rooting will resist drought, so in setting out cover to the first leaf-stems.

Supply plenty of moisture and manure.

GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE—63 Days—This excellent new variety is the earliest round headed cabbage. It will mature at least 7 days ahead of the earliest strains of Jersey Wakefield, considered the earliest in the country. The heads of Golden Acre Cabbage are perfectly round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture, heavy mid-ribs being entirely absent. They average in weight about 4 pounds and produce very few outer leaves, permitting close planting in the row. A valuable addition to the list of fine cabbages.

IMPORTED COPENHAGEN—70 Days—A hard, round head. Being large, it produces a greater tonnage per acre and is very profitable. Heads very uniform in size, round, hard and of long keeping qualities. The plants are very vigorous, short stems, few outer leaves. This variety is gaining in popularity every day.

Early Jersey Wakefield—70 Days—Specially selected, extra early, choice in all good qualities. Recommended to gardeners. Heads ovoid, broad at the base and running to a blunt point. Solid heads and early, choice in quality. This excellent variety is the surest heading of the very early varieties and most depended upon by the market gardeners of the Southern states for heads to send North in the early spring. A very superior selection.

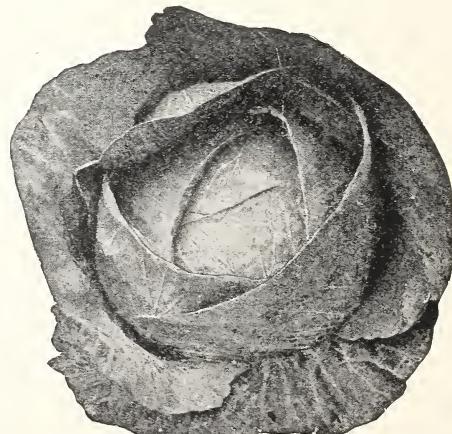
Charleston or Large Wakefield—80 Days—A large, flattish variation of the pointed early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are half round, later than the Jersey Wakefield by several days and considerably larger. This variety is also extremely popular with market gardeners owing to its earliness and its size.

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN (Imported)—90 Days—This early variety is very sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large, rather spreading outer leaves which are noticeably curved and frilled. The heads are globular or very nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety.

Early Flat Dutch—90 Days—This variety produces thick leaves, dark blue in color. Succeeds admirably in Southern states on account of its ability to resist heat. It is found especially valuable to sow in cold frames in October and November to plant out in the Spring as a succession to the smaller earlier pointed varieties.

Henderson's Succession—100 Days—A second early round somewhat flat headed sort, of very fine texture and quality. Comes in a few days after Early Summer, and is larger. Equally useful for both home and market garden.

Burpee's All Head—100 Days—Early, large, flat, short stem, solid head, early for its size. Few outside leaves, making it possible to plant closer together than most other large cabbages. A very reliable sort and well named. One of the best of the intermediate varieties. Can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the fall.



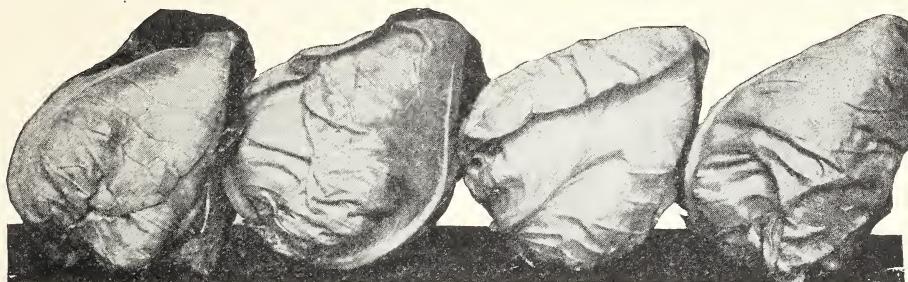
Early Flat Dutch

PRICES ON CABBAGE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.
Golden Acre	\$0.10	\$0.75	\$2.75
Copenhagen Market Imported . . . . .	.10	.50	1.50
Early Jersey Wakefield . . . . .	.10	.35	1.00
Charleston Large Wakefield . . . . .	.10	.35	1.00
Glory of Enkhuizen . . . . .	.10	.50	1.50
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch . . . . .	.10	.35	1.00
Henderson's Succession . . . . .	.10	.35	1.00
Burpee's Allhead . . . . .	.10	.35	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

CABBAGE—Continued



Early Jersey Wakefield

Henderson's Early Summer—100 Days—A reliable second early, which matures about ten days after All Head Early. It makes a medium size, solid, flat head, with short outer leaves, which admit of close planting in the field, and is a good keeper. One of the best we offer.

All-Seasons, Selected—100 Days—A mid-season Drumhead with heads of the largest size and as its name implies can be planted either for early or late crop. A remarkably good keeper for a so early maturing variety.

ST. LOUIS MARKET—120 Days—This variety originated at St. Louis, where for many years it has been the variety most largely grown. Is now extensively grown for market in nearly every state. It is unquestionably the best large late sort.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—120 Days—This variety of late cabbage is a standard in all sections for winter use. It makes a large solid head which keeps long without bursting, and is adapted to a more varied climate than probably any other variety.

DANISH BALL HEAD (Short Stemmed)—120 Days—This type of winter cabbage has become very popular of late years on account of its unequalled keeping qualities, as well as for the great solidity and weight of the heads; it is a strong, vigorous grower, "a little leggy" but producing large, round, compact heads, almost as hard as iron, weighing when trimmed fully one-fourth more than any other cabbage of equal size; in consequence, it keeps in choice condition until spring. For boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc., it is unsurpassed, being crisp, tender and sweet.

Mammoth Red Rock—100 Days—Leaves red or purple. Head medium size, round, solid, deep red color. Medium length stems, generally used for pickling.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—100 Days—The largest solid-heading Savoy. The plants are strong and vigorous. In flavor, Savoy cabbage is quite unique, preferred by many connoisseurs to any other cabbage, and we highly recommend it.

Flat Savoy—100 Days—Same as Perfection Drumhead except in shape of head. Flat Savoy, as the name indicates, is a flat head cabbage.

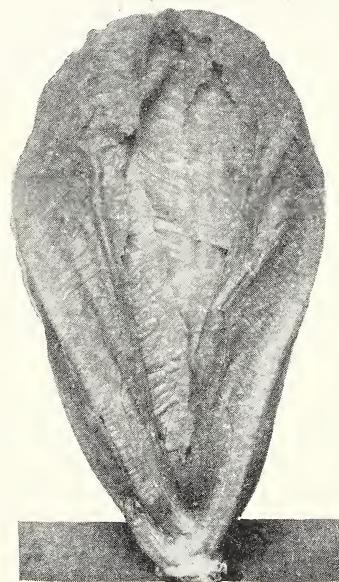
CHINESE, or CELERY CABBAGE

Should be sown about August 1st, at the same time as turnips, spinach and other fall vegetables.

Wong Bok—70 Days—Of the approximately ten varieties of Chinese cabbage which we know, this is easily the most worth-while. It really is not a

cabbage, but a mustard, forming a compact, elongated, tightly folded head. Well grown heads of Wong Bok will weigh from 2 to 4 pounds and are good all the way through. They are delicious served as a salad with a French dressing, or served like cold slaw, with mayonnaise. Wong Bok is entirely self-folding and the heads need no tying up or blanching of any kind. Should not be sown before August 1.

Pe-Tsai—70 Days—This fine vegetable resembles Cos Lettuce. The head is large and compact, and all but the outer leaves blanch a creamy white. Very crisp and tender, and in every way adapted for the home garden.



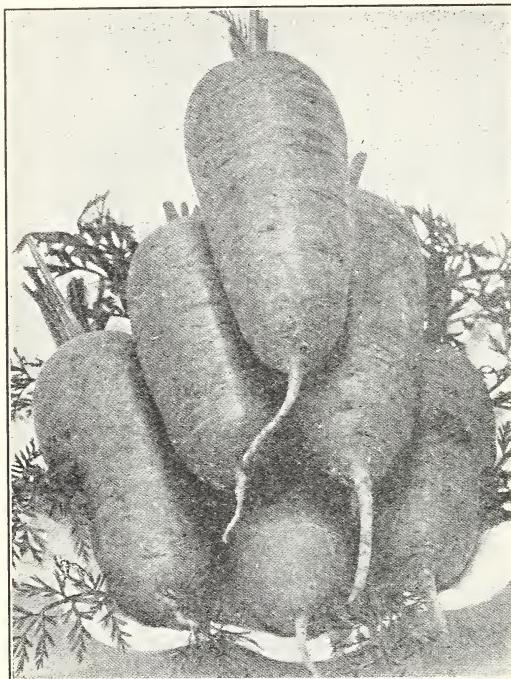
Wong Bok

	PRICES ON CABBAGE		
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/2 Lb.
Henderson's Early Summer.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$1.00
All Seasons.....	.10	.35	1.00
St. Louis Late Market.....	.10	.35	1.00
Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	.10	.35	1.00
Danish Ballhead, Short Stem.....	.10	.40	1.25
Mammoth Red Rock.....	.10	.35	1.00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy.....	.10	.35	1.00
Flat Savoy.....	.10	.35	1.00
Chinese Cabbage (Wong-Bok).....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50
Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai).....	.10	.50	1.50

These Prices Include Postage.

CARROTS

3 Ounces of Seed to the 100 Yards of Row;
4 Pounds to Acre.



Chantenay

Culture—The carrot will do well in any good, well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in bloom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use, sow the seed from the 1st to 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit covered with dry sand, where they will keep fresh and solid until late in spring.

CHANTENAY—65 Days—Chantenay may be considered the standard carrot for all general purposes. It is nearly two weeks earlier than Danvers Half-Long, and is slightly shorter and more stump-rooted than that variety. Its average length will be four and one-half inches, tapering slightly from well-set shoulders. The surface is smooth and a deep orange color, the flesh very crisp and tender, a much desired sort where quality is considered.

Early Scarlet Horn—60 Days—A very popular early sort. Roots a trifle less than 3 inches long; 1½ inches at the shoulder and almost that wide at the base where it is decidedly stump-rooted. Color bright orange-scarlet.

Coreless—65 Days—This comparatively new variety is by far the earliest of its type, but its earliness does not affect in any way its size or quality. It is a half-long, cylindrical, blunt-pointed variety, with a very small tap-root and small, fine top. The shape and size are extremely uniform, averaging 6 to 7 inches in length and 1½ inches in diameter, clean-skinned, smooth, and easily pulled. The flesh is very fine-grained, absolutely without any woody heart or core, and entirely free from stringiness and coarseness. The color of the flesh is a rich red-orange, and its flavor is of the finest.

Nantes Half-Long—65 Days—Adapted for frame use. The smooth root is cylindrical with blunted end and of a bright orange color. The flesh is red, sweet, mild, and almost coreless. Top is small and short.

Oxheart or Guerande—80 Days—Roots short, but very thick, smooth and handsome; flesh fine grained, tender and sweet. A fine variety for early market; color orange-yellow.

DANVERS HALF-LONG—80 Days—Danvers Half-Long is a second early carrot. It differs from the Chantenay in that it is perhaps two weeks later in reaching maturity. The average diameter of the root is slightly smaller than Chantenay. The color is a rich, deep orange, and the quality is excellent. It is very desirable for stock purposes, inasmuch as it will produce a large tonnage per acre.

Long Orange—80 Days—This extremely productive carrot frequently grows 8 to 10 inches long, sometimes longer, and produces a root of deep orange color, of about 3 inches diameter at the top of crown tapering to a slight point. This is a variety used both for table and stock feeding.

Improved Rubicon—80 Days—This beautiful half-long stump-root carrot is about the same length as the well-known Danvers, but thicker, and is rich dark orange in color, very sweet and mild. Remarkably clean-skinned, grows evenly and is easily pulled. Grows best in a soft, deep and mellow soil, which has been well manured.

CHICORY (French Endive)

Plant 4 Ounces to 100-Yard Row.

Witloof—80 Days—A delicious winter salad, eaten usually with French dressing like Cos Lettuce. The root is long like a parsnip, but the part eaten is the top of the root, with the young leaves, usually best when forced in the winter.

Large Rooted—Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible; if dried, roasted and ground can be used like coffee.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)

The Chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in the spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads.

PRICES ON CARROTS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.00
Chantenay.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Nantes Half Long.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Danver's Half Long.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Oxheart or Guerande.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Long Orange.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Coreless (New).....	.10	.20	.35	1.25
Imp. Rubicon.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00

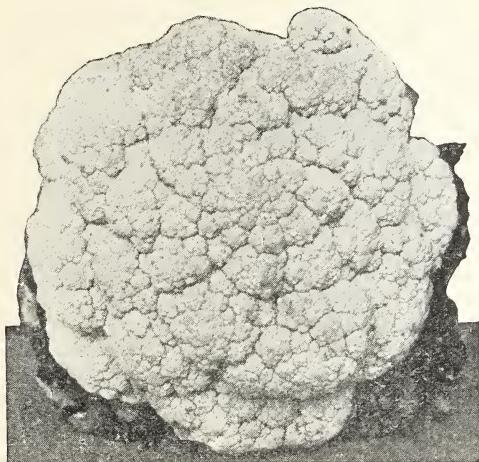
PRICES ON CHICORY

	Pkt.	Oz.
Witloof.....	\$0.10	\$0.40
Large Rooted.....	.10	.40
Chives.....	\$0.25	\$1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

CAULIFLOWER

½ Ounce of Seed Will Sow 100-Foot Row.
One Ounce Will Produce 2,000 Plants.



Extra Early Snowball

Culture—A vegetable requiring very rich soil, and plenty of moisture and careful attention. Not as hardy as cabbage in resistance to hot, dry or cold weather. Sow in hot-beds in January or February, and when plants are large enough, transplant. Set plants out 15 to 18 inches apart and rows two feet apart. When the heads begin to form, tie up the outer leaves to protect the head from sun and weather.

EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—90 Days—The best variety for general use. Of dwarf habit and produces fine large white heads in a very short time. Always tender and sweet. An excellent sort for either spring or fall planting. Our seed is grown in Denmark by a specialist and cannot be surpassed.

Adams' Extra Select, Dwarf Early Erfurt—95 Days—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf and seldom fail to form a good sized symmetrical head.

Danish Giant or Dryweather—95 Days—This is a large variety, later than Snowball, and a very vigorous grower. On account of its leaf growth appears to stand the dry weather better than most varieties.

COLLARDS

Plant 1 Ounce of Seed to 100-Yard Row.

Culture—Sow the seed thickly in drills, in rich ground, transplanting when about four inches high; or sow in drills where the plants are to remain and when well started thin to two or three feet apart in the row. In the South, seed may be sown from January to May and from August to October.

Georgia Collards—80 Days—This is a tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant grown throughout the South and known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is extensively used for the table as well as for stock feeding in the South, where it continues in growth and is usable throughout the entire winter. Collards usually succeed in locations where cabbage cannot be grown to perfection.

CELERY

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
One Ounce of Seed Gives About 6,000 Plants.

Press celery seed into ground, do not try to cover, and when seed is kept wet and not above 60° F. germination occurs in ten to twenty days. Celery needs four to five months from seed to use, so very early celery should be started in hotbeds after January, and when two inches high transplanted or thinned to two inches. Later trim tops to produce stocky plants and when five inches high set where plants are to mature, first trimming off one-third of roots and leaves. Given sufficient water, celery can be grown on any good garden soil.



Golden Self-Blanching

Golden Plume—115 Days—This variety is an individual line selection from Golden Self-Blanching, but is vastly superior and is five to ten days earlier, produces a larger stalk, blanches much more easily, is a richer color, being creamy yellow, and withstands blight much better.

White Plume—120 Days—This is a most desirable, early celery; it is practically self-blanching, consequently among the earliest ready for table. When growing, it presents a very attractive appearance, leaves are bright green, with nearly white tips. Easy to bleach, fine flavor, solid, bleaches early.

PRICES ON CAULIFLOWER

	Pkt.	½ Oz.	Oz.
Henderson's True Early Snowball.....	.25	\$1.50	\$2.50
Adams' Extra Select Dwarf Erfut.....	.25	1.50	2.50
Danish Giant or Dry Weather.....	.25	1.50	2.50

PRICES ON COLLARDS

	Pkt.	Lb.
Georgia.....	.10	\$1.25

PRICES ON CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.
Golden Plume.....	.25	\$1.50
White Plume.....	.10	.30

These Prices Include Postage.

CELERY—Continued

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—120 Days—By many thought to equal the famous French grown, although we do not consider it quite as good. It produces a more vigorous and stronger plant which does not pack as well in the usual size crates which market gardeners use.

Adams' Easy Blanching—130 Days—First class, medium height, white stalked, heart golden yellow, a very easy variety to bleach, a very popular variety to use between the Golden Self-Blanching and the late tall green varieties.

Winter Queen—140 Days—One of the best winter varieties and we recommend it especially to market gardeners. It is tall and forms a large bunch. The leaves are light green, which blanch to a creamy white. Thick, solid, heavy stalk with large heart.

Giant Pascal or Large White—140 Days—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, one of the best, if not the best, large green celeries still on the market. It is very productive and profitable. We consider it one of the best celeries for winter use. It is very easy to bleach and when done presents a yellowish white color, very solid and crisp and having a nutty flavor.

TURNIP ROOTED

Celeriac, or German Celery—120 Days—This plant is used for the large turnip-like bulbs forming under the ground, the stems above ground are of no value except to use in flavoring. The seed should be sown and given the same treatment as any ordinary celery, except it is not necessary to earth up the plants. The roots can be readily kept till late in the winter and are excellent for soups, stews or salads.

CORN SALAD— LARGE SEEDED

Plant 10 Ounces of Seed to 100-Yard Row.
40 Days.

Culture—For winter use sow shallow in rows one foot apart during August or September. The plants are ready for use in six or eight weeks. When winter approaches give them a very light covering of hay or straw. The plants are hardy and will remain green and fit for use all winter. The seed may also be sown early in spring.

CRESS—Pepper Grass

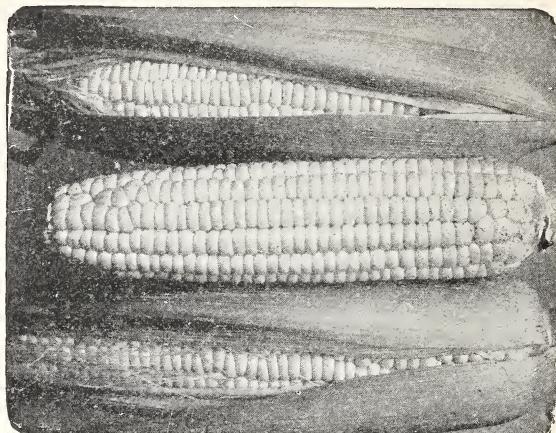
Culture—A refreshing salad of easiest culture. As soon as the ground can be worked in the spring sow thickly broadcast or in rows eight inches apart. Repeated sowing may be made every two weeks for a succession.

Dwarf Fine Curled—40 Days—A small pungent salad of easiest culture. Seed should be sown early in rows about fifteen inches apart, and covered lightly; when two or three inches high it is ready for use. It is often mixed with lettuce and imparts a warm agreeable taste to the salad.

True Water Cress—50 Days—Succeeds only where the roots and stems are submerged in water. A highly prized salad of a pleasant and agreeable flavor. Should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found for it.

CORN—Sweet

1 Pound of Seed to 100-Yard Row;
16 Pounds to the Acre; 1 Quart to 250 Hills.



Stowell's Evergreen

Culture—Plant corn every two weeks for a continuous supply from late March to late July. Plant corn in three or four foot drills, dropping a grain every eight to sixteen inches, or plant in hills three or four feet each way, giving six grains to the hill, and later thinning to three stalks. Corn should be planted about one inch deep, planted deeper in sand than in heavy clay, planted deeper later in the year when the soil is warm; dwarf varieties closer together than the larger varieties, and a given quantity of seed of a small grained variety plants a larger area than does a like quantity of the large grained.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

Early Champion—65 Days—This variety is the earliest sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. It is 10 to 12 rowed, pure white; sweet and tender.

Early Mayflower—65 Days—A new variety in the West, but raised in large quantities in some of the Eastern States, where it is by ten days the earliest sweet corn grown, and is always the first variety on the market. It is six inches to a foot shorter than Early Cory, but has a much larger ear, running 8, 10 and 12 rowed, and better quality.

NOT TRUE SUGAR

Adams' Earliest Table—60 Days—A flinty grain, enabling it to be planted very early in cold, wet ground. Height 4 to 4½ feet, producing ears within one foot of the ground. Is truly a valuable substitute as an early table variety. Not a sugar corn, but a sweet table corn of excellent quality.

PRICES ON CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.
Adams' Easy Blanching	\$0.25	\$0.35	\$1.25
Golden Self-Blanching, Imported .....	.25	.50	.75
Winter Queen .....	.10	.25	.75
Giant Pascal .....	.10	.25	.75
Celeriac .....	.10	.25	.75
Corn Salad			Pkt., \$0.10

PRICES ON CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS

	Pkt.	Oz.
Dwarf Fine Curled	\$0.10	\$0.60
True Water Cress .....	.10	.60

PRICES ON CORN

	Pkt.	¼ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Early Champion	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.15	\$2.00
Early Mayflower .....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Adams' Earliest Table .....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25

These Prices Include Postage.

CORN—Sweet—Continued

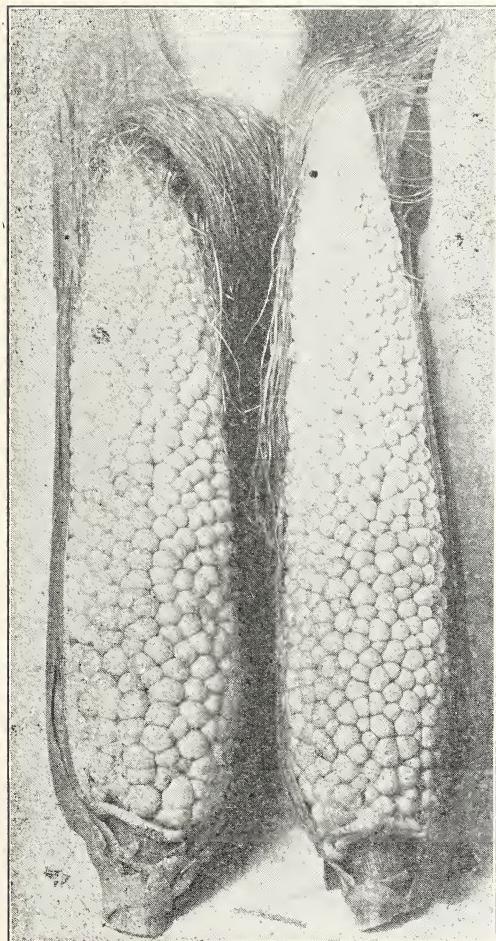
Adams' Extra Early—64 Days—Height of stalk about 4 to 4½ feet. Ears about 5 to 6 inches long, some set within 6 inches of the ground. Not a sugar corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Stands cold, damp ground better than Early Sugar Corn. Valuable on account of its earliness, and its ability to stand the cold ground.

ADAMS' EARLY—68 Days—Height of stalk about 4½ to 5 feet. Ears about 6 inches long. Very similar in every respect to Adams' Extra Early, except a taller stalk, and 4 days later.

EARLY VARIETIES—TRUE SUGAR

Whipple's Yellow—68 Days—A yellow sweet corn, maturing a few days earlier than Golden Bantam, in addition growing ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12 to 16-rowed, often having two ears on one stalk. Whipple's Yellow grows tall and quality excellent.

GOLDEN BANTAM—70 Days—Height of stalk about 4½ feet. Grains golden yellow and short. Ears about 6 inches long, generally 8 rows. Very hardy. It can be planted earlier in the spring, in damper soil and colder weather than any other variety of sugar corn. Very sweet. Creamy yellow when ready for the table use. Very popular everywhere, and growing in popularity every day.



Country Gentleman

Black Mexican—78 Days—Stalks about 6½ to 7 feet high. Length of ear about 8 inches. Usually 8-rowed. Dry seed black or purple, with flat grain. A second early variety.

Bantam Evergreen or Golden Evergreen—80 Days—A second early, one of the latest introductions to the sugar corn family. Height of stalk 7½ to 8 feet; ears thick, 7 to 8 inches long.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—80 Days—Height of stalk about 7½ to 8 feet. Ears about 8 inches long. Very white, deep, narrow grains, 14 rows on the cob. This is the standard variety of sugar corn. It is very popular for home, or market gardeners.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—82 Days—Stalk 6½ to 7 feet. Ears slim, about 8 inches long. Grains long and irregular, very narrow. Considered by many one of the best corns for family garden. One of the most popular varieties used by market and home growers. The silk on Country Gentlemen ears is very red. It can be distinguished by this feature.

Late Mammoth—87 Days—One of the strongest growers of the sweet corns, having stalks 7 to 8 feet long, which usually produce two ears from ten to twelve inches long, with very white, tender, sweet kernels. Produces the largest ears of any of the sweet corns. Unexcelled to plant with pole beans.

Mammoth White Cory—75 Days—Height of stalk 5 feet. Length of ears 7 to 8 inches. Usually 10 rows on an ear. A new extra early variety and a great improvement on the old Cory. The ears are handsome, even, broad grained and very large for such an early sort. They are borne two and three on a stalk, making it a very productive variety. One of the best extra earlies for home or market.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

Howling Mob—78 Days—Ears about 7 inches long. Height of stalk 4½ feet. Large broad grains. Quite a popular variety for sowing late in the summer, ripening a little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen.

Early Evergreen—76 Days—Height of stalk 7 feet. Slightly slimmer and shorter stalk than Stowell's Evergreen. Broad, heavy green foliage. Ears about 7 to 8 inches long, with 14 or more irregular rows. Very deep, white grains.

POP CORN

Japanese Hulless—Grains long and pointed. Considered the best variety for popping.

White Rice—Resembles rice. Preferred by growers.

Golden Queen—Same as White Rice, but golden color.

PRICES ON SWEET CORN

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Adams' Extra Early.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.90	\$1.50
Adams' Early.....	.10	.15	.25	.90	1.50
Mammoth White Cory .....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Early Evergreen.....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Country Gentleman...	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Stowell's Evergreen....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Late Mammoth Sugar..	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Golden Bantam.....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Howling Mob.....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Black Mexican.....	.10	.20	.35	1.15	2.00
Whipple's Yellow.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Bantam Evergreen.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50

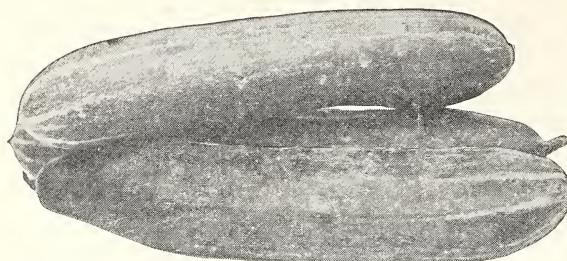
PRICES ON POP CORN

	Pkt.	½ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Japanese Hulless.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00
White Rice.....15	.60	1.00
Golden Queen.....15	.60	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

CUCUMBER

Four Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.



Early Fortune

Culture—For very early cucumbers sow in a hotbed upon pieces of sod (grass side down), so that they can be readily transplanted without disturbing the roots. When ground becomes warm, set the pieces of sod holding the seedlings, into hills, and protect until hardened. When the weather has become settled and warm, sow seeds in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way; thin out to four of the strongest plants to each hill. They succeed best in a warm, moist, rich, loamy soil. Continue planting at intervals for a succession. The cucumbers should be gathered when large enough for use, whether required or not; if left to ripen on the vines, plants stop bearing.

THE ADAMS—60 Days—It is as much in advance over the old extra long White Spine sorts. Compared to the other cucumbers of the same class (Long White Spine varieties), like Davis Perfect and Fordhook Famous, it is much darker in color, more uniform in shape and size, thinner and more prolific. It is the ideal American forcing variety, as well as an outdoor sort. Our customers, who grow it, have greenhouse cucumbers raised outdoors. It certainly will displace most other kinds, in our opinion. The home gardener will find this variety a constant source of satisfaction. Not only are its fruits the largest he can grow and the wonder and envy of his neighbors, but they are of exceptional table quality both in salads and when pickled. Characterized by a small seed cavity and thick flesh, and are delicious as sweet pickles.

Hybrid White Spine—60 Days—We are satisfied that Hybrid White Spine is the best of the medium length White Spine types. The value of this cucumber over ordinary strains is in its brilliant green color, which holds for several days after the fruits are gathered. In length the fruits will average 7 inches, being about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

ADAMS' SPECIAL CUCUMBER—70 Days—This special strain, developed over a period of years for market garden trade, has outstanding merits as a main crop cucumber. First, it is a good shipper and will hold its color and firmness when handled over long distances. Second, it has a very attractive deep green color, being darkest green cucumber that we know on the market today. Third, uniform in length, 8 to 10 inches long.

THE DELTUS—70 Days—A really fine new slicing variety. The long, smooth-skinned fruits are very dark green, with white stripes at the blossom end. The flesh is ivory-white, deep, and very few seeds.

Adams' "Stays Green"—70 Days—Is the earliest of the White Spine type; fruit seven to eight inches long, cylindrical in shape. Color a beautiful dark green from stem to blossom end, which is retained longer than any variety we know of. Vigorous

grower, enormous yielder, shipping quality unexcelled, and always commands the highest price.

THE DAVIS PERFECT—70 Days—This cucumber grows long and slim, sometimes measures 12 inches in length; color is a rich, dark, glossy green, which they hold until nearly ripe. Very tender, brittle and of fine flavor.

White Spine Arlington—70 Days—A cucumber that for years was the standard of perfection of White Spine types. It is grown extensively by market gardeners and is equally desirable as a family garden sort. Fruit long, slim and attractive, thicker than Early Fortune.

Early Fortune—70 Days—The vines make a strong and vigorous growth, producing abundant crops of cucumbers, which are slightly longer than Arlington White Spine, more cylindrical in shape and have a very dark green skin. The flesh is thick, seed cavity relatively small and the quality is excellent.

Improved Long Green—70 Days—Vines very vigorous and productive. One of the best, if not the best, variety for slicing and salting. A very shy seeder.

Klondike White Spine—70 Days—A handsome white spine, medium early. Very dark color and an excellent slicer. Fruit often grows 8 inches in length and usually of uniform shape. Color is very dark green, slightly striped with white at ends. Hot sun does not affect it as much as some others.

Extra Long, or Evergreen White Spine—80 Days—A shy seed producer, but recommended to all who put up their own pickles. Fruit long, dark, slim, showing tendency to make small neck at stem end.

Short Prolific or Green Prolific Pickle—50 Days—A short-vined, short-fruited, productive variety, producing fruit for pickling in a comparatively short time. Black Spine, an abundant bearer, highly recommended for pickles for which it is used by many of the most famous pickling establishments. Vine admits planting in rows as close as $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Boston Pickle—50 Days—A very productive variety. Very robust in growth. Dark green, and paling to light green at tip. Warty and black spined.

Chicago Pickle—55 Days—Sometimes called Westerfield Pickle. Vine vigorous, foliage broad. Fruit rounded form, choice green color with smooth skin and few spines. A very desirable variety for pickles.

Early Cluster—50 Days—An early sort. Fruit borne in clusters of two or three, from which it gets its name. The fruit is short, bright green, crisp and tender. Is good for slicing as well as pickling.

Gherkin, Burr or West India Gherkin—50 Days—A round, prickly cucumber. Used for pickles only. The seed gets very hard; consequently, before planting, it should be soaked well, as it takes it so long to sprout under ordinary conditions.

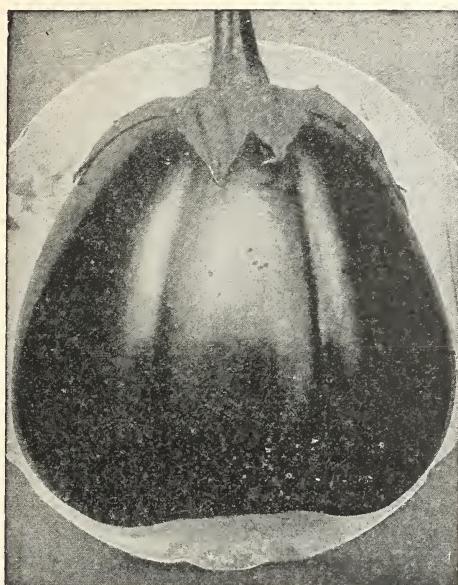
PRICES ON CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
The Adams'	\$0.20	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
Adams' Stays Green	.10	.20	.50	1.75
Early Fortune	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Improved Arlington White Spine	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Extra Long or Evergreen White Spine	.10	.15	.35	1.25
The Deltus	.15	.35	1.00	3.00
Adams' Special	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Davis Perfect	.10	.15	.40	1.50
Short Green	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Klondike	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Improved Long Green	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Hybrid White Spine	.10	.25	.60	2.00
Boston Pickling	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Gherkin or Burr	.10	.15	.40	1.50
Chicago Pickle	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Early Cluster	.10	.15	.35	1.00

These Prices Include Postage.

EGG PLANT

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.
 **$\frac{1}{4}$ Pound to Acre; 1 Ounce of Seed Will Produce
 2,000 Plants; 5,000 Plants Set One Acre.**



Black Beauty

Culture—Thrives well in any good garden soil. Sow the seed in hotbed or greenhouse in March or April, and when an inch high pot in 2 or 3-inch pots or plant in shallow boxes 4 inches apart each way. Plant in the open ground when danger of frost is past, in rows 3 feet apart each way. To prevent blight and bugs use Bordeaux Mixture with arsenate of lead, Paris Green, Nico-Dust or Bug Death.

BLACK BEAUTY—125 Days—The earliest and best of all large-fruited egg plants. It is valuable alike to the private planter and to the extensive grower for market. Black Beauty produces large fruits, ready for use **ten days to two weeks earlier** than the New York Improved. The plants branch freely near the ground, and grow in well-rounded bushes. The grand large fruits are thick, of most attractive form, as shown in the illustration. The skin is a rich, lustrous purplish black—the satin gloss and rich coloring add greatly to the beauty. The intensely brilliant coloring is uniform over the whole fruit and does not fade or change to a light color at the blossom end, and is entirely free from spines or thorns.

Large Round Purple—130 Days—This selection is decidedly the best later type of egg plant that we have been able to secure. It is productive and vigorous, the fruit often reaching a weight of 10 to 12 pounds. Fruit may be described as chunky, broad at the bottom, and flattened—diameter nearly equal to the length. Color deep purple, often appearing almost black, although not as black as the Black Beauty. The soil has much to do with the depth of color. Single bushes of this variety on good soil often reach a diameter of three feet, and produce 8 to 10 large fruit.

Improved New York—140 Days—Another very good variety, a sure cropper of fine quality. Plants are large and vigorous; fruit very large, oval and a deep purple color; flesh white and tender.

ENDIVE

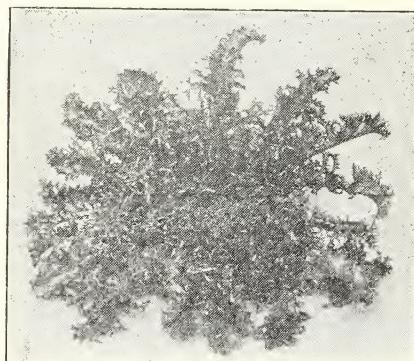
Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Three Pounds to the Acre.

Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost and replant to within 60 days of autumn frost. Drill in rows 2 feet, and thin the plants to 8 inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with a pot to blanch the salad. Especially desirable as a winter salad.

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarole—30 Days—

Foliage broad and flat, deep green leaves with thick midrib, exceedingly palatable when well bleached. Stands dry weather better than any other sort of endive. We believe that this is one of the best varieties for salad when it is properly bleached.

Large Green Curled—30 Days—A hardy, vigorous growing endive with bright deep green leaves. The midribs of the outer leaves are usually tinged with rose. The dense mass of deeply divided leaves formed in the center blanches very readily to a rich cream color. This sort is highly esteemed for the market and home garden, and is much used for salads.



Large Green Curled

Moss Curled—30 Days—Plants compact growing, forming large, dense clusters of finely divided, medium green leaves which, when properly blanched, are rich creamy white, crisp and tender. Leaf stems sometimes tinged light purplish red.

GARLIC

A bulbous rooted plant of the onion family with a strong, penetrating odor but much esteemed by some for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We frequently receive orders for garlic seed, but we can supply bulbs only. Prepare ground the same as for onions, plant the cloves (separate portions of bulbs) in drills eight inches apart and four inches apart in row, covering two inches deep. When the leaves turn yellow take up the bulbs, dry in shade and lay them up in a dry loft as you would onions.

PRICES ON EGG PLANT

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Improved New York.....		\$0.40	\$5.00
Black Beauty.....	.50	1.50	5.00
Large Round Purple.....	.50	1.50	5.00

PRICES ON ENDIVE

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Large Green Curled.....	.00	\$0.40	\$1.00
Moss Curled.....	.15	.40	1.00
Broad Leaf.....	.15	.40	1.00

	Per Lb., \$0.25
Garlic.....	These Prices Include Postage.

HORSE-RADISH

Horseradish Roots—Do best in rich, loose soil, set slanting and covered two inches.

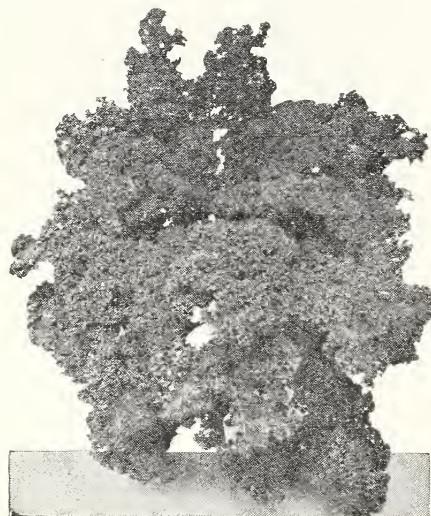
KALE or BORECOLE

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.

Culture—Used largely for greens in fall, winter and spring. Can be sown broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart from early September to the middle of October. Can also be sown in February and March, at which time the Spring or Smooth Kale is best to use. This is also used in the fall, as it makes greens quicker than other varieties. All should be protected with straw or coarse litter in winter, so that the plants can be cut throughout the season.

Philadelphia Dwarf German, Green—60 Days—Foliage flat, broad, curled on edges, blue, hardy. Stands a most rigorous winter. Very vigorous, large leaves, comparatively plain, frequently grown for forage. In some sections called Sprouts.

Blue Curled Siberian—Hardy and vigorous, spreading habit. A green kale, with a bluish tinge. Leaves large, plain in center, but curled and frilled around edges. Retains its crisp, fresh appearance long after being cut. Favorite for fall sowing. Slow to run to seed.



Tall Curled Scotch

Tall Curled Scotch—55 Days—Manage as winter cabbage. Desirable for winter use. Sow in beds and transplant.

PRICES ON KALE OR BORECOLE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Philadelphia Dwarf German Green		\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35 \$1.00
Tall Curled Scotch	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Dwarf Green Curled Scotch	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Blue Curled Siberian	.10	.15	.40	1.25

PRICES ON KOHL RABI

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Extra Early White Vienna	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.75	\$2.50
Early Purple Vienna	.10	.30	.75	2.50

PRICES ON LEEK

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
London Flag	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75	\$2.50
Musselburgh	.10	.25	.75	2.50

Horse-Radish Roots.....Per Doz., \$0.25; Per 100, \$1.50
These Prices Include Postage.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch—55 Days—Grows about 12 inches in height and spreads, under cultivation, to three feet in diameter. The leaves are bright green, beautifully curled and very tender. Allow to get a slight touch of frost before using.

KOHL-RABI

One Ounce of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Two Pounds to Acre.



WHITE VIENNA KOHL-RABI

Culture—Seed should be sown in light, rich soil as early in spring as possible in rows one and one-half feet apart and when well established thin to six inches apart in the row. Plantings at intervals of ten days will give a succession until hot weather, when they will fail to grow well. Plantings may be made the latter part of July for fall use.

Early White Vienna—60 Days—This variety is extremely early with distinctly small tops. The bulbs are of medium size, very light green, or nearly white, and are of best quality for the table if used when about two inches in diameter.

Purple Vienna—60 Days—The bulb of this variety is purple. It should be cooked when not over two inches in diameter. In maturity it develops for use with the White Vienna.

LEEK

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.

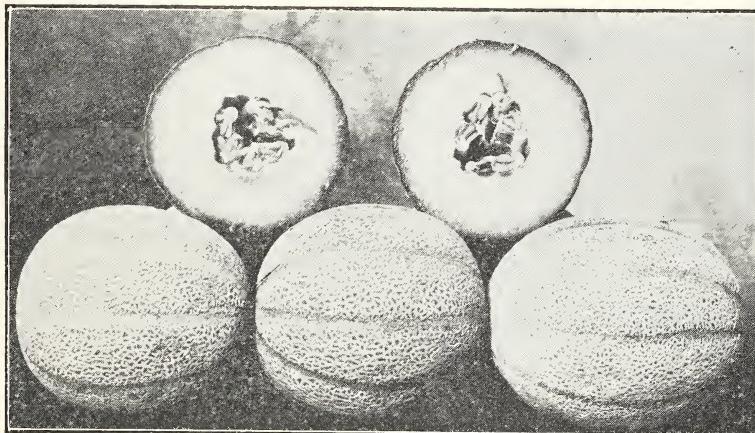
Culture—Similar to onions in flavor, being of the same family of plants, but do not form a thick bulb. Sow seed early as possible, half an inch deep, and when plants are large enough to handle, transplant to rows 12 inches apart, setting plants six inches apart. Hill up as they grow to bleach the stems, or plant in a trench like celery and fill in as they grow. Seed may also be sown in September and transplanted in spring.

Musselburg—85 Days—An improved variety of leek which grows to a very large size, with broad leaves, spreading like a fan.

London, or American Flag—85 Days—A popular sort, hardy and good quality. Grows quickly and ready at an early season.

ADAMS' SPECIALTIES FOR 1928

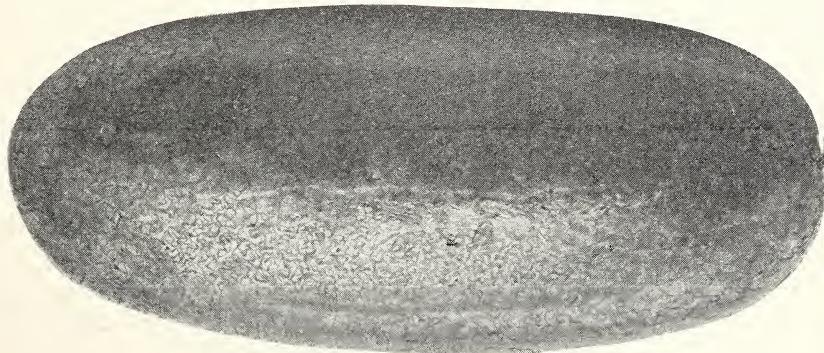
IMPERIAL CANTALOUPE



This variety is an improvement over Hales Best. It is slightly larger than the standard Rocky Ford, has a *very* thick salmon colored flesh, is fairly heavy netted, and the spaces between the ribs are very distinctive. Its chief advantage is its extreme earliness. It is 10 days to two weeks ahead of any other cantaloupe and its ability to stand trucking and long distant shipping are of advantage.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.00.

NEW WONDER WATERMELON



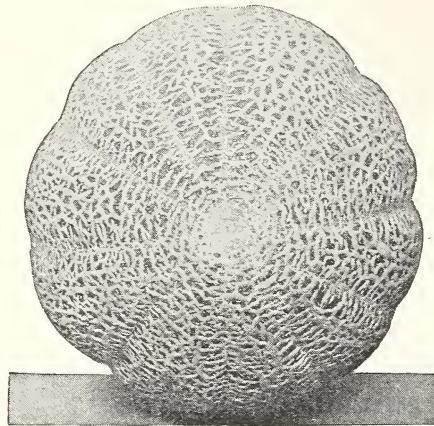
An improvement over the Improved Kleckley's Sweet. A very fine variety from every viewpoint and exceptionally handsome in appearance. This variety is being more widely used for the home garden and market than any other kind. It is long and symmetrical in shape, often reaching twenty-four inches in length and sixty pounds in weight. The skin is a very dark green; the flesh a bright red, very tender and melting. It is medium early in maturing and the seeds are snow white.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

MELONS

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.



Hale's Best

Culture—Melons do best in sandy soil or sod land and ground should be made rich. The hills can be put four to six feet apart with ten to twelve seeds in each hill. Put the seeds an inch deep and when danger of frost is over thin to four good plants to a hill. Cultivation should be kept up as long as possible. One ounce of seed is sufficient for 50 hills.

Imperial Cantaloupe—60 Days—This variety is an improvement over Hales Best. It is slightly larger than the standard Rocky Ford, has a very thick salmon colored flesh, is fairly heavy netted, and the spaces between the ribs are very distinctive. Its chief advantage is its extreme earliness. It is 10 days to two weeks ahead of any other cantaloupe and its ability to stand trucking and long distant shipping are of advantage.

HALE'S BEST—60 Days—This new variety was originated in the Imperial Valley of California. It is a remarkably early melon of fine flavor. The flesh is salmon, exceptionally thick, with a very small seed cavity. The fruits are oval, about 8 by 4½ inches, with a heavy netting, and is slightly ribbed. Hale's Best will be of real value as an early melon.

Knight Extra-Early (Sweet Air)—60 Days—A medium-sized exceptionally early melon. Fruit oblong; skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity, closely netted, with gray netting and distinctly ribbed; flesh fairly thick and very sweet; color medium green, blending to light pink near the center. Quality good.

Lake Champlain—60 Days—(Orange flesh.) A new very early variety producing almost round, medium size melons, well netted, moderately ribbed, thick fleshed, sweet and of golden yellow color. Will ripen in any of the Northern States, a sure cropper.

Extra Early Hackensack—65 Days—This melon is 10 days earlier than the large old-fashioned Hackensack, deep ribs, coarse netting, thick flesh, of excellent flavor, flesh green and skin green, slightly tinged with yellow. Nearly round, somewhat flattened in shape. An old standby.

Maryland—65 Days—One of the Rocky Ford types, but more productive, larger in size, and 10 days earlier. Vines are strong and vigorous, producing slightly oval melons of fine, regular form and size, closely netted. Skin light golden color when mature; flesh bright green, ripening very close to the skin.

Burrells Gem—75 Days—A celebrated orange fleshed melon, one of the best of the Rocky Ford types. Fruit medium size, oval, showing a slight rib and covered with a grayish netting, the flesh is a deep orange yellow. Small cavity.

Osage or Miller's Cream—75 Days—Of medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with a light netting, flesh deep salmon and very thick. Valuable for home consumption and easily grown.

HEARTS OF GOLD OR HOO DOO—80 Days—

An orange fleshed, medium size, good shipping variety. Fine netting extending over the whole surface, a fine highly colored melon of good shipping qualities. One of our popular sellers.

POLLOCK No. 10-25—80 Days—One of the best known today of the famous salmon-fleshed cantaloupes at Rocky Ford. Nearly round, heavily netted, no ribs, small cavity, flesh of the most excellent flavor. This variety has a reputation of being the best rust-resistant of any melon. We can highly recommend our stock of this melon.

Greeley Wonder—90 Days—This is a large, handsome melon, averaging four to five pounds; nearly round and having a very heavy netting. The flesh is quite thick and fine grained. Salmon color flesh of fine quality. We class it among the late sorts. Anyone desiring a large salmon-fleshed melon of quality will be pleased with it.

Honey Dew—85 Days—Best known in California and Colorado, where it thrives best. Often weighs 6 pounds, skin very nearly white and smooth, flesh thick, light emerald green, round to oval, as sweet as honey. When ripe, creamy yellow. Very late habit, long keeping if pulled before ripe. Very popular in the late autumn in restaurants, hotels, etc.

Banana—85 Days—Fruit elongated, about 18 inches long, diameter 3 to 4 inches, sometimes the Cocozelle Squash shape, slightly handled at each end, lightly ribbed. Growing in popularity each season.

TIP TOP—90 Days—This kind cannot be excelled for its eating qualities. The flesh is a bright salmon color, remarkably thick, sweet and spicy. It varies from round to slightly oblong and with a green skin turning to a lemon color as it approaches maturity. The netting, on the indistinct ribs, is slight, and the melon makes a very attractive showing. It will stand shipping moderate distances.

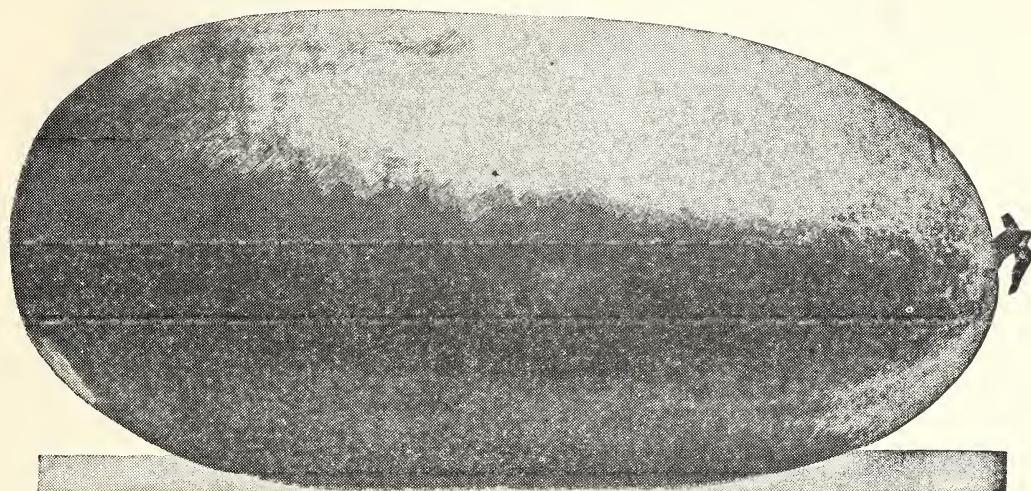
ROCKY FORD, IMPROVED—75 Days—Flesh light green. Fruit nearly round, with a very small cavity. Netted all over and free from ribs. Is a great favorite on the market today and is more extensively grown than any other melon in existence. It varies in type and thickness of skin, according to the fancy of the grower. Is a medium early sort with practically no ribs and very heavy netting.

PRICES ON MUSKMELON OR CANTALOUPE

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Hales' Best.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00
Extra Early Hackensack.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Pollock's No. 10-25.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Burrell's Gem.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Maryland.....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Tip Top.....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Hearts of Gold or Hoo Doo.....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Rocky Ford Improved.....	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Banana.....	.10	.15	.50	1.50
Honey Dew.....	.10	.15	.50	1.75
Greeley Wonder.....	.10	.15	.60	2.00
Osage or Miller's Cream.....	.10	.15	.40	1.50
Lake Champlain.....	.10	.50	1.25	4.00
Imperial.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.00
Knight, Extra Early.....	.10	.15	.50	1.50

These Prices Include Postage.

MELONS—Continued



Adams' Excel

WATERMELON

Sow in Hills 8 Feet Apart in Each Direction.
2 Ounces Per 100 Hills; 4 Pounds to the Acre.

Watermelons do well upon sod ground or upon land where a crop of Winter Wheat or Winter Rye has been plowed under, the sod or grain keeping the soil loose. The seed should be planted in hills 8 feet apart in each direction. Well-rotted stable manure dug and trampled into each hill and covered with earth will help wonderfully.

NEW WONDER WATERMELON—75 Days—Same color as Kleckley Sweet, but much larger and longer. It weighs sometimes up to 60 pounds. The color of the seed is white. Of fine and superior flavor. In comparison it is most nearly like Kleckley Sweet.

Harris' Earliest—75 Days—An extra early melon of excellent quality. The fruits are exceptionally large for so early a variety, slightly oval with irregularly mottled broad stripes of light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, sweet and tender. Seed black. The vines are vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties.

Excel—80 Days—Seed black and brown. This is an early and prolific bearer, rind deep green with occasionally a deeper green stripe. Flesh deep red, solid and crystalline, and of fine flavor, ripening well up to the rind. A most excellent shipping melon. Average weight from 30 to 50 pounds, often 60 pounds under favorable conditions. A good keeper.

IRISH GRAY—80 Days—Color of seed all creamy white. One of the newer melons. Very popular as a shipper. Fruit long, oval, light gray color outside. Flesh bright red, free from hard centers.

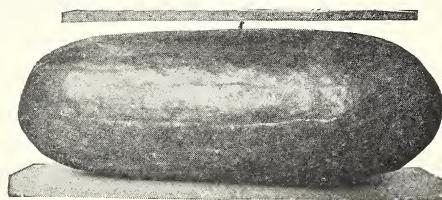
Kleckley Sweet—80 Days—Seed creamy white, one of the most popular melons. We have a very superior stock of this very valuable melon. Fruit oblong, about 20 inches in length, rind thin, and always a very dark green, early to ripen, flesh scarlet, sweet and crisp. This melon, by reason of its thin rind, is not so good a shipper as for home consumption. It is very tender, of an excellent flavor and texture.

Georgia Rattlesnake—85 Days—Seed creamy white with black tips. An old Southern standby, a good shipper and ready seller. A long, large bright yellowish green melon with irregular very dark green stripes, the ground color marbled with a medium green. Bright scarlet flesh.

Tom Watson—85 Days—White seed more or less spotted with brown. A long, even, oblong, dark green melon, nicely marked all over with a darker green tracery than Kleckley Sweet, also slightly longer. Fine variety, flesh deep red, fine flavor, no core, generally weighing 50 to 60 pounds, the most popular and the most used watermelon for shipping purposes on the market.

Alabama Sweet—90 Days—Seed a creamy white, mottled with brown, an early, long melon, light green rind, with irregular stripes, thin, but tough, good flavor, an excellent sort—grown very extensively in the South for shipping purposes.

Halbert's Honey—90 Days—Seed creamy white with brown tips, same as Kleckley Sweet, or a selection from it, about 20 inches long, oblong, almost equally round at each end, rind dark green, sweet and unsurpassed in quality.



Halbert's Honey

Sweetheart—90 Days—Seed very dark, marbled with a lighter color, resembling the Round Light Icing, but much heavier and paler in color. Golden green, ribbed at stem end with dark green tracing. A good bearer and a reliable shipper.

PRICES ON WATERMELONS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Tom Watson.....	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.75
Kleckley's Sweet.....	.10	.25	.75
Halbert's Honey.....	.10	.25	.75
Georgia Rattlesnake.....	.10	.25	.75
Irish Grey (New).....	.15	.35	1.00
Sweetheart.....	.10	.25	.75
Alabama Sweet.....	.10	.25	.75
Harris' Earliest.....	.10	.25	.75
Excel.....	.10	.25	.75
New Wonder.....	.20	.40	1.25

These Prices Include Postage.

LETTUCE

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Three Pounds to the Acre.

One Ounce of Seed Produces About 3,000 Plants.

Culture—For early out-door culture the seed may be planted in March, or as early as the ground can be worked. Sow in drills fourteen inches apart and thin the plants to four inches apart. For the heading varieties, where large heads are desired, plants should be thinned eight to ten inches to row. Lettuce should be grown very rapidly, therefore, the soil should be as rich as possible.

CUTTING OR LOOSE-LEAVES SORTS

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—40 Days—Black seed.

Crisp, yellowish, green leaves of large size, grows very quickly, of fine quality. The flavor is excellent; one of the most popular of all the loose-leaved. Leaves whiter yellow than White Seeded Simpson.

Early Curled Simpson or White Seed Simpson—40 Days—One of the best known and most generally used of the Curled American varieties, of excellent quality, quick of growth, non-heading, crisp; leaves light green, crumpled, very similar in appearance to Black Seed Simpson, only more golden yellow.

GRAND RAPIDS SELECTED—40 Days—Black seed. The leading American non-heading variety.

Curled, crisp, light green; leaves wavy, very curly and fringed. Cultivated extensively in the West under glass. Very tender when forced, fine quality.



Grand Rapids

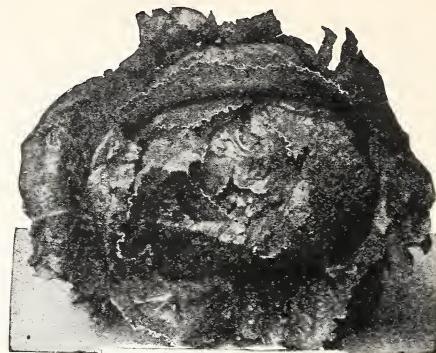
Adams' Satisfaction—50 Days—A large, loose bunching or non-heading variety, forming a large bunch of leaves which are very crisp and of a fine flavor. Color a light green and very attractive.

HEADING VARIETIES

Unrivaled Summer (Seed White)—50 Days—A large, bright green heading lettuce similar in habit of plant to Big Boston, but a trifle earlier maturing as an outdoor summer variety and having no red or bronze shading on the leaves. Heads are large, firm and of excellent quality.

Hubbard Market—50 Days—A variety resembling the St. Louis Market, but much better, forming larger heads of much better quality. It is of good size, is good for forcing, good for wintering over outdoors, where the climate permits such practice, it succeeds well in all parts of the country, whether planted early or late. It will stand a great deal of cold.

Big Boston, Improved—50 Days—White seed. Heads creamy white whether grown in open garden or under glass. Very large, slightly tinged with reddish brown; uniform and compact. It has a high reputation with the market gardeners everywhere. The most generally used variety. We recommend our strain.



Big Boston, Improved

HOT WEATHER—50 Days—A firm-heading lettuce to grow through the summer months. Will not scald or burn and will make a head when other varieties fail. It resembles Salamander in character of leaf, color and size, but the head is more compact, will stand longer before bolting to seed.

Denver Market—50 Days—A fine, crisp, crimped head variety. Has a slight tinge of red at edges of leaves. Ribs are a waxy white, tender and free from bitterness.

Prize Head, or Satisfaction—40 Days—White seed. A curly, non-heading crisp sort, of medium size with light bronze on the edges. A very rapid grower.

Improved Hanson—45 Days—White seed. One of the standard varieties. Leaves curly with fringed edges, folded so tightly as to make an attractive white interior, very crisp, medium size, light green.

Improved Iceberg—50 Days—White seed. A curled heading, medium large, crisp, green variety, edges fringed and tinged with brown, outer leaves of strong ribs, white interior—crisp as ice.

NEW YORK, WONDERFUL OR LOS ANGELES

—60 Days—Crisp cabbage-heading variety, large and robust in growth, deep rooted, hot and dry weather resisting. Slow to run to seed, and a sure header under most trying conditions. Leaves are broad, blistered, crumpled, twisted, thick, stiff and coarse, and overlap one another tightly. Color of outer leaves a dull, dark green, and interior creamy white. Crisp, tender and good quality.

May King—50 Days—A new variety and it is a great favorite. It is very early and being hardy will stand considerable cold, damp weather. It can be planted out of doors or under glass, and in either case will produce fine, solid heads.

COS LETTUCE

Paris White Cos Trianon or Romaine—55 Days—

A strong grower, very productive, long, shell-shaped leaves of excellent quality. A self-folder, but when the plant is over half grown it is best tied up with string so that the inner leaves may be blanched white.

PRICES ON LETTUCE

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Black Seeded Simpson	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.25
Grand Rapids	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Adams' Satisfaction	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Early Curled Simpson	.10	.15	.40	1.25
New York, or Los Angeles	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Prize Head	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Cos Lettuce, Romaine	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Unrivaled Summer	.10	.20	.50	1.50
May King	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Improved Hanson	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Iceberg	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Denver Market	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Big Boston	.10	.15	.40	1.25
Adams' Hot Weather	.10	.35	1.00	3.00
Hubbard Market	.10	.25	.75	2.00

These Prices Include Postage.

MUSTARD

Five Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Four Pounds to the Acre.



Champion Moss Curled

Culture—When used for salads, sow thickly in shallow drills, six inches apart. Successive sowings may be made every week or two. When grown to produce seed for use in pickles, pepper sauce, etc., sow early in rows about a foot apart and 3 inches apart in the row.

Champion Moss Curled—35 Days—The plants, of vigorous growth, have beautiful dark green leaves which curve outward like a fine ostrich plume. It stands well, even during the hot summer months. By making several sowings a few weeks apart a continuous growth of fresh tender leaves may be had throughout the entire season. Even those who do not care for mustard as a piquant salad will be delighted with the leaves of Moss Curled cooked like spinach, any time during the summer. It is even superior to the best spinach in flavor.

FORDHOOK FANCY—35 Days—Has long, slender, plume-like, finely curled leaves of a deep green color, with edges deeply cut. Stands a long time before running to seed.

Southern Giant Curled—35 Days—The leaves are large, colored light green, with a yellow tinge, and are much crimped at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth, and is very hardy, and of good quality.

White English—35 Days—Leaves comparatively small and smooth, deeply cut or divided and of medium dark color. Plant upright; of rapid growth and soon bolts to seed. Leaves when young are mild and tender; seed light yellow and larger than that of other varieties.

MUSHROOMS

Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn—Mushrooms may be grown in any place where conditions of temperature and moisture are favorable. A shed, cellar or cave may be utilized to advantage for this purpose. It is essential that the temperature be maintained from 53 to 60 degrees F., and that the moisture be properly regulated. Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn is far superior to the old style varieties and much better results can be obtained from its use. The bricks should be broken into pieces about two inches square and planted from ten inches to a foot apart. With every order of 10 or more bricks of mushroom spawn we send free of charge complete instructions for mushroom culture. Bricks weigh from 16 to 20 ounces. A brick will spawn ten square feet of bed. With Lambert's Pure Culture Spawn it is impossible to raise poisonous mushrooms.

OKRA or GUMBO

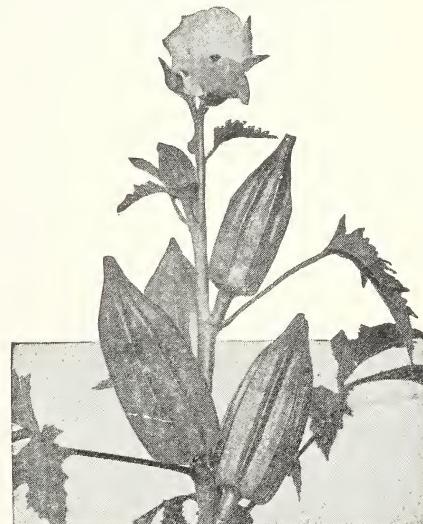
Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre. Sixty Days From Planting to Maturity.

Sow after soil is warm in rows 3 feet apart, 18 inches apart in the row. The pods are used for soups and stews. The pods should be gathered while still young and tender, before the woody fiber develops.

Dwarf Green—Of dwarf, stocky growth, very early and prolific. Excellent for general crop.

PERKINS' MAMMOTH—Long pod. This variety is about about 3 feet high, very early and productive. Pods are deep green, very long, slender, slightly corrugated, very tender and of good quality. A fine market variety.

White Velvet—Grows 3½ feet high; is early and productive. Pods are creamy white, long, smooth, slender, and tender.



Dwarf Green Okra

PRICES ON MUSTARD

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White English	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
Southern Giant Curled	.10	.25	.75
Champion Moss Curled	.10	.25	.90
Fordhook Fancy	.10	.25	.90

PRICES ON OKRA OR GUMBO

	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
White Velvet	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60
Perkins' Mammoth Long Pod	.10	.20	.60
Dwarf Green	.10	.20	.60

PRICES ON MUSHROOM SPAWN

	Per	10	25	100
	Brick	Bricks	Bricks	Bricks
Mushroom Spawn	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$4.75	\$18.00

These Prices Include Postage.

ONION SETS

Three Quarts of Sets to 100 Yards of Row; Ten to Fifteen Bushels to the Acre, According to Size.

Red and Yellow Onion Sets, per lb..... 20c
White Onion Sets, per lb..... 25c

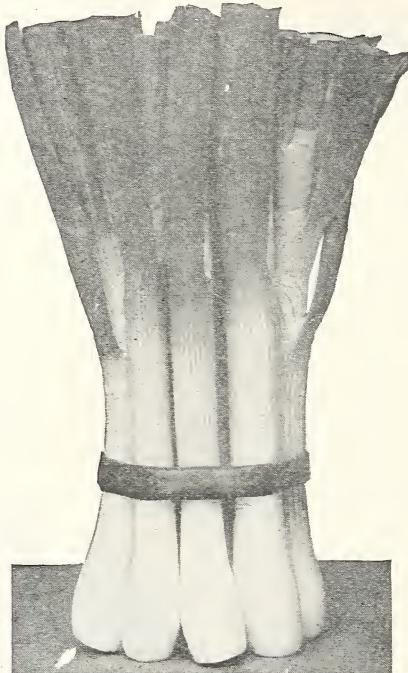
Write for prices on larger quantities.

Winter and Summer Top Onion Sets, Bermuda and Crystal Wax Onion Plants in season. Write for prices.

ADAMS' SPECIALTIES FOR 1928

GREEN BUNCH ONION

(For Green Onions Only)



A most desirable green bunch onion. It does not form bulbs, only scallions or enlargements at the base of each shoot, which are quite attractive and, being extremely early, sell well before onions grown from sets are brought to the market. We recommend this variety very much and know market gardeners will find it an exceedingly profitable crop.

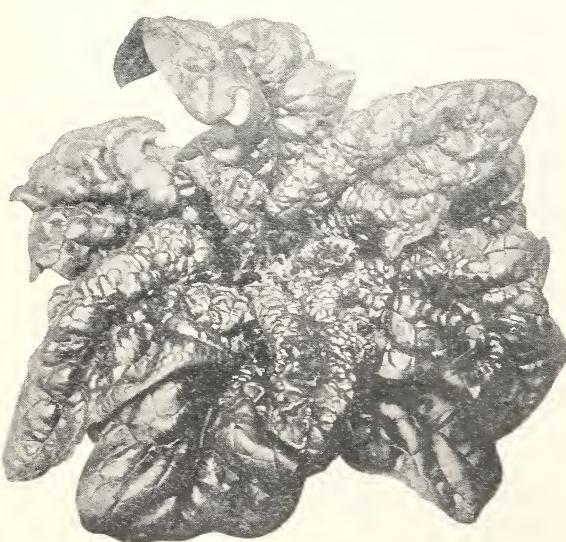
Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

PRINCESS JULIANA SPINACH

A Second-Early, Long-Standing Spinach

Days to maturity, 50. This variety is a great improvement over both our Long Standing and King of Denmark. Princess Juliana, named in honor of the daughter of the Queen of the Netherlands, will prove a very valuable sort of its class. It is second-early, grows close to the ground, develops crumpled, dark green leaves which have a way of retaining their crisp freshness long after being cut. This variety is also a bi-sexual sort and will stand a remarkably long time, even in warm weather, before bolting to seed.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1lb., 50c.



ONIONS

One Ounce Will Sow 100-Foot Row; Five to Six Pounds Per Acre.

Soil should be well fertilized. For early crop, sow seed in cold-frames in February, transplanting when large enough to handle. Open-ground sowing should be made after danger of frost. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 inches apart. If thinning is needed, the young plants may be used for salad. Keep free from weeds. Care should be taken in cultivating not to go too deep and not to cover the bulbs.

RED VARIETIES

Red Wethersfield—110 Days—The standard red variety for many years and most popular in the East, where large crops have been grown for years, for shipment. The bulbs are broad and flat. The flesh is a light purplish white. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Seed is used extensively for growing onion sets as well as large onions.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—130 Days—A very desirable main crop, purplish red, globe shaped, with a very smooth glossy surface, a large producer and an excellent shipper and keeper. Very salable in the market. The most showy because highest color. Grown very extensively.

YELLOW VARIETIES

PRIZE TAKER—90 Days—Mammoth Yellow Globe derived from the huge Spanish onion, exhibited for years on the fruit stands in autumn. Very early, does well in light sandy soil. Very large producer and twenty days earlier than the celebrated Southport Yellow Globe. A variety which will succeed under conditions where other sorts fail; consequently, highly recommended for the Southern states. Will make large onions from seed in localities where others fail. This is a most valuable quality. It makes a solid, slightly oval, round bulb. It is a good keeper, twice the size of the Globe Danvers, and better. A valuable addition to any garden.

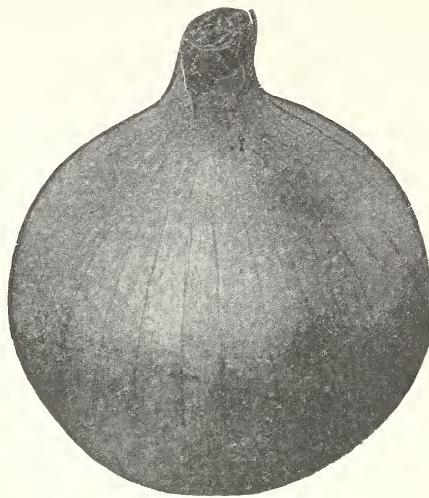
RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH—100 Days—The color is a light straw, somewhat like the true Denia. It is a much better color and shape than the Prizetaker onion. It is a rapid grower and if you plant the seed in hot beds and then transplant them you will get a larger onion. This seed should not be planted too close, two to two and a half pounds to the acre should be right. The size should average about four inches in diameter, some of course being much larger. As many as 600 sacks (100 lbs. to sack) have been produced from an acre. It is a very hardy onion, firm meat and mild. Keeping qualities are about the same as Prizetaker.

Southport Yellow Globe—110 Days—A very hardy and exceedingly productive yellow globe. Is more oval than the Yellow Globe Danvers, much larger, more solid and heavier. Mild in flavor and an excellent keeper.

Yellow Flat Danvers—110 Days—This valuable, widely cultivated yellow variety is the most popular variety for producing yellow sets, and cannot be excelled in this respect. The bulbs are large, yellow, flat, uniform in size, ripens early, and is handsome.

Yellow Globe Danvers—110 Days—An olive-shaped, straw-colored, long keeping variety. The bulbs are roundish, of good thickness, and keep extremely well. Popular for kitchen and market gardener.

Gigantic Gibraltar—100 Days—It is somewhat similar in appearance to Prizetaker, except that it is lighter in color, and while larger in size, is a splendid keeper and of decidedly mild flavor.



Southport White Globe

WHITE VARIETIES

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—110 Days—A showy, mild flavored, large White Globe variety. Very solid, productive, a good keeper and possibly the best for setting of all white sorts, unsurpassed in uniformity, absolutely pure white.

Silver Skin or White Portugal—90 Days—A mild, pleasant flavored, flat white variety, admirable for family use. Not so good a keeper as the Yellow or Red varieties. Bulb medium size, mild flavor, with greenish-white skin. The small bulbs are nearly round, but flatten as they mature.

IMPORTED VARIETIES

Bermuda White or Yellow—60 Days—This flat, mild flavored variety is not pure white, but light straw colored. It is possibly two days earlier than Red Bermuda and is more desirable. The most grown of the Bermuda varieties.

Crystal Wax—About 55 Days—Named by Landreths in 1888. A half globe sort, absolutely waxy, pure white and crystalline, extremely mild flavor, the best of its type. Very early, the earliest of the White Bermuda types, of great reputation in Texas. Very attractive, both as a set and for the table.

(For Green Onions Only)

Green Bunch—A most desirable green bunch onion. It does not form bulbs, only scallions or enlargements at the base of each shoot, which are quite attractive and, being extremely early, sell well before onions grown from sets are brought to the market. We recommend this variety very much and know market gardeners will find it an exceedingly profitable crop.

PRICES ON ONION SEED				
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Red Wethersfield	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00
Southport Large Red Globe	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Yellow Danvers Flat	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Southport White Globe	.10	.35	1.00	3.50
White Portugal or Silverskin	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Yellow Globe Danvers	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Riverside Sweet Spanish	.10	.40	1.50	5.00
Prizetaker	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Giant Gibraltar	.10	.30	.90	3.00
Green Bunch	.10	.25	.75	2.50
Southport Yellow Globe	.10	.25	.75	2.25
Bermuda	.10	.40	1.50	5.00
Crystal Wax	.10	.60	2.00	7.00

These Prices Include Postage.

PARSLEY

Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre.

The drilling should take place when the cherry is in bloom, and may be continued until autumn. If for horse culture, the rows should be 3 feet apart; if for hand culture, the rows should be 18 inches apart.

MOSS CURLED—70 Days—An improvement on the Fine Curled; more desirable. Used for flavoring and very decorative.

Double Curled—70 Days—A very compact, curly, fine cut, bright green variety. The market gardener's favorite.

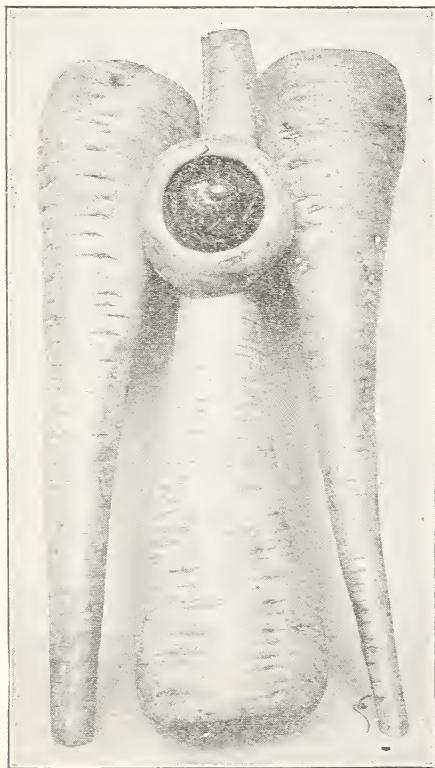
Plain—60 Days—Hardy and vigorous grower. Not as mild a flavor as the above.

Hamburg or Turnip-Rooted—90 Days—The thick roots are cooked like parsnip, tops not used.

PARSNIP

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre.

Culture—As it is sometimes slow and uneven in growth, it should be sown early as possible in drills 2½ feet apart; cover one-half inch deep and press soil firmly over seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin plants to six inches apart.

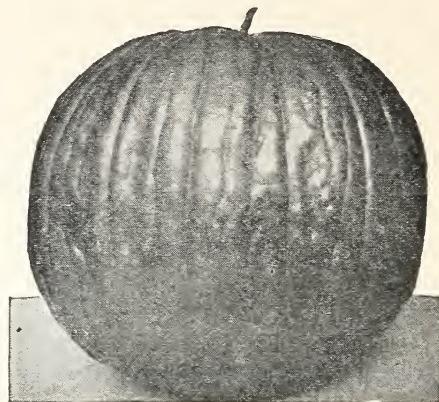


Hollow Crown

Hollow Crown or Sugar—80 Days—An excellent variety for the table. The roots are long, with smooth white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from the depression on top or crown of the root.

PUMPKIN

Four Pounds of Seed to the Acre. Hills 8x8 If Planted in the Open.



Connecticut Field

Pumpkins can be grown easily among a crop of corn or wherever there is ample room for the vines to spread. In the small garden they can be grown by planting the seed near a fence or low building.

Large Cheese—110 Days—Has heavy, thick, sweet meat; large, round, flattened variety, skin generally of creamy buff; orange flesh. An excellent keeper, and very productive; good quality.

Sweet Potato—110 Days—Smooth pear shaped, round, white in color. Good shape and color. Flesh creamy white of fine texture.

KENTUCKY FIELD—120 Days—Large, round, flattened, hardy and productive. One to two feet in diameter. It has thick orange flesh of extra fine quality and is a splendid sort for canning, family and market use; used extensively for stock feeding.

Small Sugar—120 Days—This is the small, sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pumpkin pies. Splendid keeper. Deep orange-yellow color.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—120 Days—A large, rich, smooth, orange-yellow, slightly oval or cylindrical fruit. Very productive, used extensively for canning, popular for pies. Grown largely in corn fields.

King of the Mammoths—120 Days—No other pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality. One of the best pie pumpkins grown and a good keeper.

Cushaw Crookneck—120 Days—A prolific variety; large size; frequently weighing 60 pounds and over; color white striped and mottled with green.

PRICES ON PARSNIPS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Hollow Crown Sugar	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75

PRICES ON PARSLEY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Moss Curled	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
Plain or Single	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Double Curled	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Hamburg	.10	.15	.35	1.00

PRICES ON PUMPKIN

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Large Cheese	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.50
Sweet Potato	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Small Sugar	.10	.15	.25	.75
Connecticut Field	.10	.15	.25	.75
King of Mammoth	.10	.25	.50	1.75
Cushaw	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Kentucky Field	.10	.10	.20	.50

These Prices Include Postage.

PEAS

Six Pounds of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; 100 to 180 Pounds to the Acre.

Plant in rows 10 to 15 seed to lineal foot, depending on size of vine. Rows 2 feet apart if cultivated by horse or 15 inches if hoed by hand.

Peas are among the first seeds that can be sown at close of winter, frequently being planted before sharp frosts are fully over. The drilling of peas may be safely commenced as soon as the land can be plowed, and continued at intervals up to within sixty days of autumn frost, for the early kinds, or seventy days for the intermediate varieties, or eighty days for the late sorts. Wrinkled varieties are more susceptible to cold or wet weather; therefore, cannot be planted as early.

DWARF OR BUSH VARIETIES

HUNDREDFOLD—58 Days—This is, without doubt, the very best dwarf pea ever grown. It is the best-flavored and the largest-podded dwarf-growing sort in existence. Bears an enormous crop of handsome, intensely dark green, fairly broad and pointed pods, 4 inches long, containing about 8 large, dark green peas of excellent quality. The vines are 16 inches high, sturdy, and resist heat well.

American Wonder—60 Days—One of the earliest of the green wrinkled or sugar sorts. Vine 10 to 13 inches high. Very prolific. Pods of striking form, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long, containing 5 to 8 tender sweet flavored peas. Dry seed green, wrinkled.

Notts Excelsior—60 Days—An improvement on the American Wonder. Vines nearly identical. One of the best early dwarf, wrinkled sorts, vines about 12 inches high, producing a good crop of well-filled pods about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 8 very sweet peas. Seeds green, wrinkled square at ends.

Little Marvel—64 Days—A stout vine, about 18 inches tall. Showy pods about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, blunt ended. Seed large, green, wrinkled. A very fine productive, dwarf, sturdy variety. Popular with the home and market gardener.

LAXTONIAN—64 Days—Height of vine about 18 inches, foliage dark green, pods dark green about 4 inches long, resembling Telephone. This is the largest, handsomest podded, dark green, dwarf vine pea that we know of, and is by far the most popular.

Premium Gem—65 Days—A very productive second early. Height of vine about 20 inches. Pods about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, 5 to 7 peas in a pod. Standard sort used in large quantities because it is a very popular reliable pea for the private gardener. Seed green, wrinkled, sometimes flattened.

ADAMS' ELECTRIC—70 Days—Height of vine about 18 inches, producing exceedingly dark pods, which are blunt ended. Very desirable for both private and market gardeners. A very fine variety. We highly recommend the Electric.

Strategem—85 Days—Height of vine about 20 to 24 inches. Pods of Telephone type, about 4 inches long. Seed blue, slightly pitted, vine very luxuriant, a great favorite with private gardeners because of its large handsome pods.

TALL VARIETIES

First and Best—55 Days—An extra early smooth seeded. Very fine flavor. Height of vine 30 to 36 inches. Very prolific. Pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 peas of good flavor.

Alaska—55 Days—A green seeded extra early, vine 30 to 36 inches tall. Distinct light green foliage; pods 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, containing 5 to 6 small, slightly pitted to smooth peas. One of the best extra-early peas in the market, and a great favorite with canners, because a good stock of this variety matures all its pods at one time.



Gradus or Prosperity—62 Days—An extra early large podded, wrinkled variety, pods as large as Telephones, very showy and shaped like Telephones. Vines much stronger than Alaskas. Fruit of delicious flavor. Height about 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Vine similar in appearance to Telephones, pods very large, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pointed. Peas very large, of splendid quality.

Thomas Laxton—64 Days—An early, wrinkled variety. Height of vine, about 3 feet. Vines darker than Gradus. Length of pods about 4 inches, very productive and vigorous. Pods blunt or square ended, and light green.

Pilot—62 Days—Height of vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This is a smooth seeded sort, producing large green pods of the Gradus type. It can be planted as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, at the same time as Extra Early or Alaska and on account of this early planting will be in edible condition shortly after Alaska and before or quite as early as American Wonder. Peas of large size, tender and a good quality.

Telephone—80 Days—Height of vine $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pods about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green, one of the best late, large podded peas.

Large White Marrowfat—80 Days—Vines about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, of strong growing habits, pods about 3 inches long, containing 5 to 6 large white peas.

PRICES ON PEAS

	Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Pilot.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.40	\$2.50
Alaska.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
First and Best.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Gradus.....	.10	.20	.35	1.40	2.50
Thos. Laxton.....	.10	.20	.35	1.50	2.75
Laxtonian.....	.10	.25	.40	1.65	3.00
Premium Gem.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Little Marvel.....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	2.50
Improved Strategem.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
American Wonder.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Nott's Excelsior.....	.10	.20	.35	1.25	2.25
Adams' Electric.....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	2.50
Hundred Fold.....	.10	.25	.40	1.65	3.00
Telephone.....	.10	.25	.40	1.40	2.50
Large White Marrowfat	.10	.20	.30	1.15	2.00

These Prices Include Postage.

PEPPER

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 1,000 Plants.



Ruby King

Culture—Sow seed in flats under glass in March; transplant seedlings, when 2 to 3 inches high, into other flats, 4 inches apart each way or into individual pots, to encourage good root systems. When the weather has become thoroughly settled and danger from belated freezes is over (about corn planting time), transplant to open ground in warm, rich and well-prepared soil, placing rows 3 feet apart, with plants 2 feet apart in the rows.

SWEET VARIETIES

HARRIS' EARLIEST GIANT PEPPER—90 Days

Really a novelty in peppers and yet a real acquisition. The plant is of very dwarf, compact growth and is usually so loaded with fruit that it is a marvel the plant can support it. We have counted as high as eighteen fruits on a plant growing but 18 inches in height. The peppers are of good form, about 4 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, and very mild and sweet. The Harris' Earliest Giant is the earliest variety we are acquainted with and for early market cannot be equalled.

Neapolitan—90 Days—Plants are about 2 feet tall. One of the most productive of all the large peppers, bears until frost. Very mild. Fruit about 4 inches long and 4½ inches in circumference, standing upright until they get heavy, when they sometimes droop. A variety in which the length is over twice the diameter. Remarkably early for a large fruited pepper. Very sweet. Particularly desirable for domestic use.

Pimento—100 Days—Very productive and of smooth skin, good size, flesh thick, very solid, bright red, mild flavor, very good for stuffing. Largely used by canners. A reliable producer. Plants 2 to 2½ feet high.

RUBY KING—110 Days—A general favorite and the most generally used of all peppers. It is the longest of the larger peppers. A brilliant red, produces 10 to 15 fruit to the plant. The fruits are often 6 inches long and 3½ inches wide across the shoulder. Walls are thick and sturdy. Flavor sweet. A sort which resists decay longer than any other. Altogether, the most popular pepper.

Royal King—110 Days—Royal King is very thick-meated, averaging about as thick again as the old type of Ruby King and others of the Bell type. It is perfectly sweet and free from pungency; a heavy bearer and a good shipper.

World Beater or Goliath—115 Days—A large variation of Ruby King crossed with Chinese Giant. Similar in shape to Ruby King but broader at the blossom end. Bright red. Unusually productive. Mild in flavor, flesh thick, consequently a fine shipper. Is a very desirable variety.

Bell or Bull Nose—120 Days—Plants average about 2 feet high, large fruit, thick flesh, with a broad end almost square. One of the old standbys. Color deep green when young, and when ripe bright crimson. Mild in flavor.

Crimson Giant or Ohio Crimson—130 Days—Similar to the Ruby King, but broader, longer and deeper fruited like Chinese Giant, a monster about 4½ inches long by 4 inches wide, but not so large as Chinese Giant. Vines strong, dark, large leaves, very productive, sometimes bearing 7 to 8 fruit at once and covered by a succession of smaller fruit.

CHINESE GIANT—140 Days—Much larger and later than Ruby King and remarkably handsome. These chunky peppers are bright scarlet when ripe, double the diameter of any pepper known and are really wonderful to look at. They are very mild. The bush is stocky and about 2 feet high. The peppers 4 to 5 inches in diameter, 4½ inches long, and usually 4 ridges, indented at the blossom end.

HOT VARIETIES

Small Chili—90 Days—Height of bush about 2 feet. Length of fruit 1½ to 2 inches, ¾ of an inch thick. Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing very hot, upright, bright red fruit all over the plant.

LIVINGSTON'S IMPROVED THICK LONG RED—90 Days—The flesh is fully double the thickness of Long Cayenne. They are grown almost exclusively for some markets. Exceedingly prolific; are very hot and have handsome bright red pods. Produced early in the season while prices are high.



Livingston's Improved Thick Long Red

Long Cayenne—100 Days—Fruit about 3 to 3½ inches long, ½ inch across at stem end twisted to a point. Long and slender. Color bright crimson, and very hot.

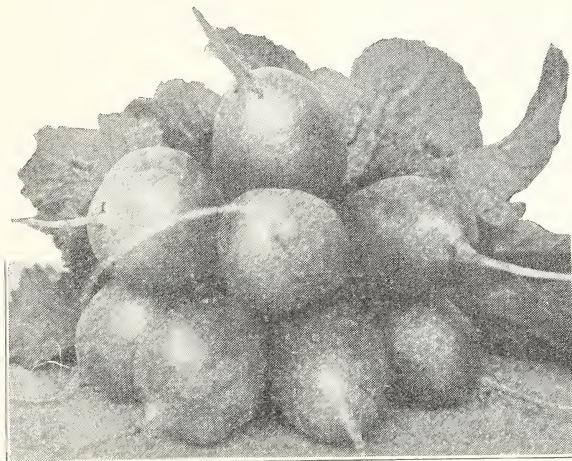
PRICES ON PEPPER

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Pimento.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$5.00
Chinese Giant.....	.10	.65	2.25	7.50
Ruby King.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Crimson Giant or Ohio Crimson.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Bell or Bull Nose.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Neapolitan.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Long Red Cayenne.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Livingston's Imp. Thick Long Red.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
Royal King.....	.10	.60	2.00	6.00
Small Chili.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
World Beater or Goliath.....	.10	.60	2.00	6.00
Harris' Earliest Giant.....	.10	1.00	3.50	12.00

These Prices Include Postage.

ADAMS' SPECIALTIES FOR 1928

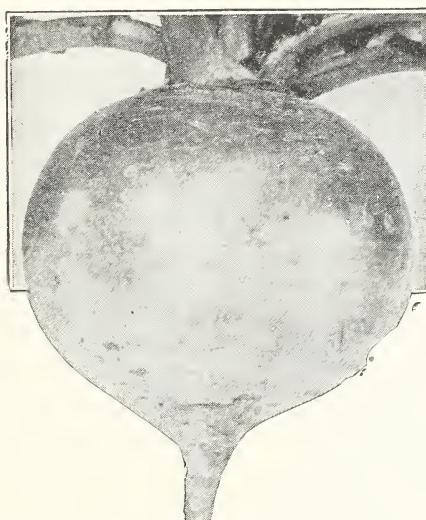
VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE RADISH



The best early red radish for the home garden and a great favorite in large markets for early planting outdoors, as well as for forcing. Will give entire satisfaction where earliness and small tops are the chief considerations. The roots are slightly oval in shape. The color is very bright, deep rose-carmine scarlet. The flesh is white, crisp and of the very best quality. The stock we offer is exceptionally attractive in its splendid coloring. The scarlet is unusually deep and brilliant.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP (SUPER-STRAIN)



A specially selected, Imported Turnip of exceedingly fine quality. Tops a beautiful purple blending to pink, in striking contrast to the pure white lower portion. A perfect globe, remarkable for uniformity of shape and size. Skin very smooth and flesh pure white. A splendid keeper. Always sweet and tender and certainly well worth the small advance in price over our regular standard sort.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c.

RADISH

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Eight Pounds to the Acre.



WHITE TIPPED SCARLET RADISH

Sow radish seed as soon as the ground is in condition to work, or just before the cherry blooms. This is one of the earliest vegetables that one can grow in the garden in the spring. To be good, they must always be grown quickly. In selecting the seed of radishes for hot beds, always be sure to select those varieties with short leaves.

WHITE TIP SPARKLER—20 Days—A new extra early, white-tipped, round radish. It is distinct in that the white tip is larger and more pronounced than in any other sort. Much more of the root is white than in Early Scarlet Turnip White Tip and the contrasting colors being so nearly equal gives it a more attractive appearance than any of the other varieties. Well adapted for either forcing in frames or for the private garden. Quality unsurpassed; remain solid and crisp a long time.

VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE—20 Days—The Vick's Scarlet Globe Radish is the best all-around radish on the market. It is handsome in both form and color, a beautiful oval of rich scarlet; the flesh is crisp, tender, juicy and mild. The amount of foliage small for the size of the radish, making it a particularly attractive market sort. As a forcing radish it is the best in every way, bearing the heat requisite for forcing without becoming pithy or spongy. This radish is used by the leading market gardeners both for forcing and out-of-door planting. Owing largely to our care in selecting and growing seed, it leads all other varieties.



Vick's Scarlet Globe

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped—20 Days—

A very excellent variety and deservedly a great favorite with market gardeners for early planting. It is medium sized, nearly round, very slightly flattened on the under side; color is a bright scarlet, with a distinct white tip, which does not extend over so much of the bulb as does the Sparkler. Flesh is white and of best quality. Our strain is exceptionally pure and clean, producing unusually fine deep scarlet color and a clearly defined white tip.

Saxa—20 Days—An early forcing, round, bright scarlet, small topped radish. Very slow to go to seed.

French Breakfast—22 Days—A quick growing, small, olive-shaped radish about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter when fully grown. Color, beautiful deep scarlet except a little clear white about the tip. Its small top and earliness makes it very desirable for growing under glass as well as for planting outdoors.



French Breakfast

CRIMSON GIANT—25 Days—This is one of the largest of the early all-red varieties. Roots almost globular in shape, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, crimson in color, and of excellent quality, remaining in condition a long time.

Philadelphia White Box—30 Days—The famous white turnip or globe-shaped radish is the foremost of its class. It is an excellent radish for forcing under glass and for growing in the open ground. Its short top and rapid growth makes it a great favorite with market men, and its mild, sweet quality wins the favor of the consumer. Extensively grown by gardeners everywhere.

Cincinnati Market—35 Days—A selection from Woods Early Frame. A decided improvement. Scarlet $\frac{4}{5}$ of the length, $\frac{1}{5}$ at the point being white. Long, slim, transparent, about 6 to 7 inches long.

Wood's Early Frame—35 Days—This is not only a very good variety for forcing, being shorter and thicker than the old Long Scarlet Short Top, but one of the best sorts for first crop out of doors.

PRICES ON RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Scarlet Turnip, White Tip.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75
Vick's Scarlet Globe.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
French Breakfast.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Sparkler White Tipped.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Philadelphia White Box.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Saxa.....	.10	.15	.35	1.20
Woods Early Frame.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Crimson Giant.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Cincinnati Market.....	.10	.15	.25	.75

These Prices Include Postage.

RADISHES—Continued

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top, Improved—35 Days

Days—This is a standard, most excellent sort, either for the home garden or the market. Tops are short and small; roots smooth, slender, uniform in shape and a very attractive bright carmine-red in color. They grow about one-fourth to one-third out of the ground and continue crisp and tender until fully matured, when they are about six inches long.

WHITE ICICLE—38 Days—We consider this the best all-white Long Radish on the market. The roots are shorter than the old White Vienna and earlier. They are 5 to 7 inches long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Pure white, transparent, and of excellent eating qualities.



White Icicle

White Lady Finger—38 Days—Of slender, graceful form and remarkably crisp, brittle and tender. Not so good as Icicle for forcing, but has long been popular for open ground culture.

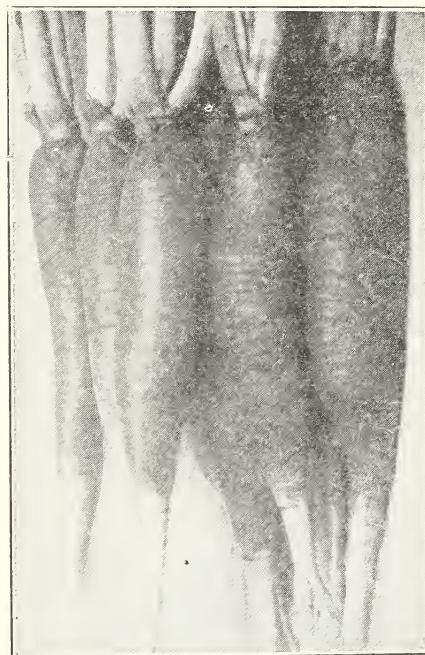
White Strasburg—40 Days—Long in form, roots 4 to 6 inches and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Skin is pure white and smooth. Roots thick in shoulder, tapering to a point. Remains in edible condition a long time.

SUMMER VARIETIES

White Giant Stuttgart—40 Days—The roots are large, often four inches in diameter, white and are usually top shaped. The flesh is white and crisp, and keeps remarkably well, so that those not used in the summer or fall can be stored for early winter use.

IMPROVED CHARTIER OR SHEPHERD—35 Days

—One of the best long radishes for planting outdoors for early summer use in the home and market garden. The tops are of medium size. The roots are in good condition for the table when half an inch thick and continue hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of about one and one-fourth inches. are rather long, averaging seven to eight inches when mature, bright scarlet-rose in color, shading into white at the tip.



Improved Chartier

WINTER VARIETIES

Round Black Spanish—60 Days—A fine round or top-shaped, black skinned winter radish sometimes 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Skin almost black, flesh pure white.

California White Mammoth—60 Days—One of, if not the largest, radish. Often a foot or more in length. Firm flesh and keeps perfectly.

Long Black Spanish—70 Days—Roots 8 to 10 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in thickness. Outside skin black. A very hardy winter radish and particularly desirable.

CHINA ROSE OR SCARLET CHINA WINTER—70 Days—A fine winter sort, half long stump, scarlet in color three-fourths of the length. The roots are cylindrical, and larger at the bottom than at the top. Skin a bright deep rose, flesh white, tops moderately large. Roots about 5 inches long.

PRICES ON RADISHES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Long Scarlet, Short Top.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.25	\$0.75
White Strasburg.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Early Long White Vienna.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Lady Finger.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Improved Charter.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Icicle.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
White Stuttgart.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Round Black Spanish.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Long Black Spanish.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Chinese Rose Winter.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
California White Mammoth.....	.10	.15	.25	.75

These Prices Include Postage.

RHUBARB (Pie Plant)

Victoria Giant—This is a very large and late variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by the market gardeners.

Linneus—Large and tender, very fine.

RHUBARB ROOTS

Per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00; not prepaid.

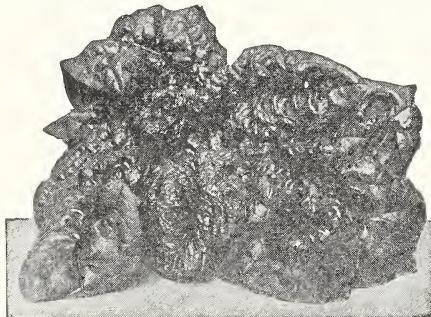
SPINACH

Six Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Thirty Pounds to the Acre.

This seed may be sown in the autumn or as early in the spring as the condition of the ground will permit. We advise by all means to plant in the autumn the Bloomsdale Spinach as it is by far the best of all the autumn varieties.

Spinach stands out all winter and during the various open spells through the winter can be cut and sent to market as a green vegetable.

BLOOMSDALE—40 Days—No spinach is so well known as this variety and we are safe in saying that more of this variety is sold and planted than any other variety. As an autumn sort it is superior to all others. The leaves are twisted and very dark green, giving them an elasticity adapting them for transportation over long distances and at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities.



Bloomsdale

PRINCESS JULIANA—40 Days—Large, crumpled dark green leaves, suitable for summer or autumn planting. Princess Juliana Spinach will become the most popular variety on the market, not only for its rapid, uniform growth and delicious and tempting flavor, but because it remains in prime condition longer before bolting to seed.

Viroflay, Giant Thick-leaved—48 Days—A large, upright-growing, early variety with very thick, large, slightly crumpled leaves of medium green. Fine for fall and spring sowing. Rapid grower.

Long Standing—50 Days—Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Very popular with market gardeners.

King of Denmark—60 Days—This variety continues in edible condition longer than any other variety on the market. It has long, very thick, very dark leaves. Good quality.

New Zealand—60 Days—The stems and leaves are soft, thick, fleshy, and of a crystalline appearance. Started early in the spring, the plants will resist heat and make a strong growth during the summer. Pick off leaves from stem, cooking them only, and you have delicious greens all summer long.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

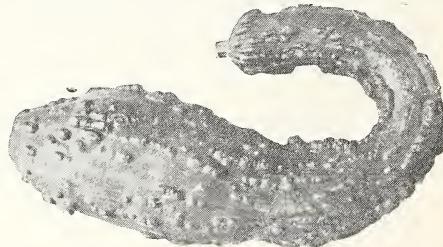
Six Pounds to Acre; Two Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row.

This plant produces an edible root, long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray-green, long, straight and narrow. Sow when the cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand 4 to 5 inches. Preserve in pits, same as carrots or beets. Cultivate as for carrot.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—90 Days—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger. Often called "vegetable oyster."

SQUASH (Summer or Bush)

Three Ounces of Seed Will Sow 100 Yards of Row; Three to Four Pounds to the Acre.



Golden Summer Crookneck

This seed may be planted when the apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently. It should be planted in hills 4x4 feet for the bush varieties and 6x8 feet for the long running sorts.

SUMMER VARIETIES

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—50 Days—The shape of this variety is round, about 4 inches thick, 8 to 10 inches across, scalloped on the edges with frequent warts on both sides. Color, creamy white. One of the best squashes to stew.

Golden Summer Crookneck—60 Days—A large fruited variety. Fruit averages about 12 to 18 inches long and 6 to 8 inches thick, well crooked and covered with warts. Color, a deep orange. A decided improvement on the small form. When young, a very good slicer and excellent fried.

PRICES ON RHUBARB

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Victoria Giant.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.60	\$2.00
Linneus.....	.10	.20	.60	2.00
Rhubarb Roots.....			\$1.00	\$6.00

PRICES ON SPINACH

	Pkt.	Lb.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.
Bloomsdale or Savoy.....	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.15	\$2.15
Princess Juliana.....	.10	.40	1.90	3.50
Viroflay Thick Leaf.....	.10	.30	1.15	2.15
Long Standing.....	.10	.30	1.15	2.15
King of Denmark.....	.10	.35	1.50	2.75
	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
New Zealand.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00

PRICES ON SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	\$0.10	\$0.20	\$0.65	\$2.00

PRICES ON SQUASH

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Mammoth White Bush.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.25
Golden Summer Crookneck.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25

These Prices Include Postage.

SQUASH—Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

Blue Hubbard—90 Days—A type of the well-known Warted Hubbard. Excellent in flavor and dryness. The attractive light blue, smooth skin, and firm, thick flesh, make it very popular.

Des Moines or Table Queen—90 Days—This is a small acorn-shaped dark green squash, almost black, about 5 or 6 inches long and 4 inches in diameter. The running vines are vigorous and the ground is literally dotted with the dark-colored squashes, which are the very essence of quality. It makes excellent pies and can be cooked whole when young and it is also a good keeper.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—95 Days—Is an exceptionally good keeper. Is larger than the original Hubbard and in addition is "warted," which indicates a hard shell and a long keeper. It also denotes fine quality. A great improvement over the old Hubbard. Fine for market or shipping.



Warted Hubbard

Sibley or Pike's Peak—One of the best shippers owing to the hardness of the shell. Flesh is solid and thick, of bright orange color and choice quality. Flavor rich and sweet, and it ripens easily.

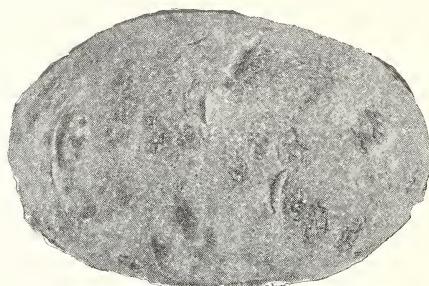
PRICES ON SQUASH

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
Chicago Warted Hubbard.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.25
Sibley or Pike's Peak.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Blue Hubbard.....	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Des Moines, or Table Queen....	.10	.20	.60	2.00

These Prices Include Postage.

SEED POTATOES

One Peck Will Plant About 100 Feet of Row, or 100 Hills. 8 Bushels Are Required to Plant an Acre.



Red River Ohio

NORTHERN GROWN STOCKS

Selected and Grown Specially for Seed Purposes, Superior Both in Quality and Productiveness.

Prices of potatoes are unsettled at time our catalog is printed. We will always fill orders from customers at our lowest prevailing prices for first-class seed potatoes, or we will cheerfully quote prices.

Red River Ohio—This potato is grown in the Red River Valley, and well pays for the difference in price of it and the native Ohio, and after once having planted them, you will plant no other.

Irish Cobbler—One of the most popular of the early varieties. Its excellent quality, together with its cream-white color, makes it fine for the best trade. It is a vigorous grower, a good keeper, and ripens uniformly.

Triumph—Red River Stock. This potato is much sought after on account of its productiveness, fine quality and beautiful appearance, which makes it one of the best **early** market varieties, especially for the South, from which they are shipped to Northern markets, bringing the highest prices.

Rural New Yorker—One of the largest yielding varieties in existence. Large and unusually smooth, with few shallow eyes; skin white as is also flesh, which is of superior quality. Medium late and the best drouth resister. There is no other potato of more handsome appearance than the Rural New Yorker. Although it is a large yielder, it grows but few and small vines. It is very hardy and will stand the heaviest manuring without getting scabby or spotted. For this reason it is one of the most desirable varieties for farmers and potato growers near large cities to grow for main crop for market.

True Early Rose—The Early Rose is a standard early potato and is so well known as to need no description. We are prepared to sell fine Northern grown selected stock.

PRICES ON APPLICATION

Treat Your Potato Seed With

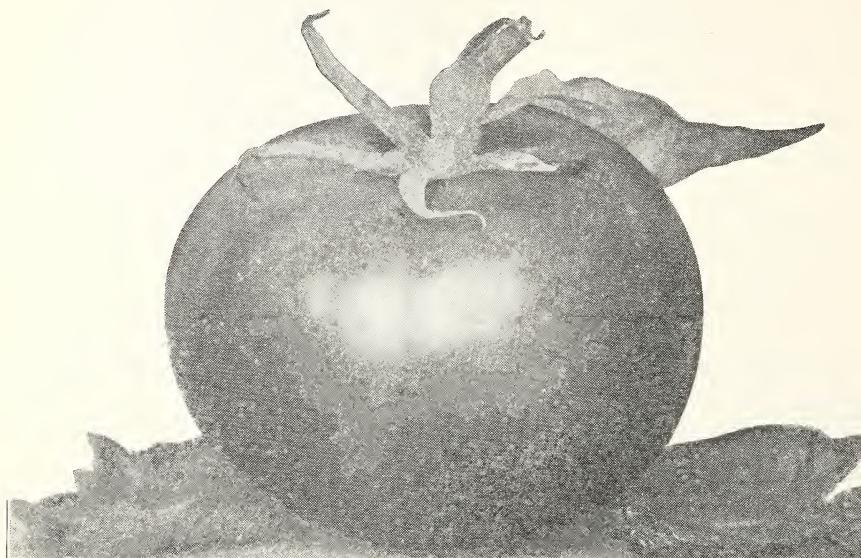
SEMESAN BEL

America's Premier Potato Disinfectant

Semesan Bel is the successful result of a deliberate determination by du Pont agricultural chemists to produce a thoroughly effective, practical and economical disinfectant for seed potatoes. Of as great importance as its splendid disease-control properties, is its remarkable effect upon improving both the quality and quantity of crop yields. Write for descriptive booklet.

ADAMS' SPECIALTIES FOR 1928

PURPLE KING TOMATO A NEW TOMATO



For further description of Purple King Tomato, see page 33. Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00.

Although this variety was developed primarily to meet the demands of tomato growers who ship to distant markets, its many excellent qualities make it also a very desirable sort for the home gardener or the grower for local markets. It is earlier than any other good purple tomato. The vines are exceptionally robust, making the crop less susceptible to blight than other varieties, thus increasing the possibilities of a perfect stand in the field if weather or other conditions are unfavorable. We have found that the Purple King will outyield in bulk and number of fruits any other shipping tomato.

MARGLOBE TOMATO (New) The Wilt and Nailhead Rust-Resistant Sort

Developed by the Agriculture Department and thoroughly tested in sections where the above diseases are very destructive.

The Marglobe has been highly commended for its yield and quality of fruit by both truckers and canners. Although it begins to ripen its fruit early, it usually continues to bear for a long period. Where it obtains a favorable quantity of food and water, as on good soils, its fruits are quite large, many of them weighing as much as a pound each. Under these conditions it usually produces very heavy yields. It is not so well adapted to poor or dry soils, however, as its habit of setting so many fruits rather unfits it for these conditions.

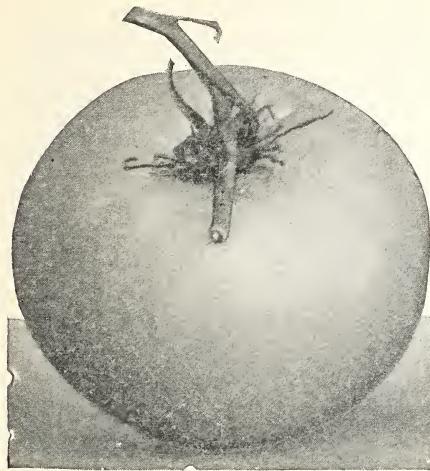
The Marglobe fruits are smooth, globular, meaty, almost coreless, and deep scarlet in color. They ripen uniformly, even around stem, and resist cracking well. Can be held for a considerable time without spoilage.

For further description of Marglobe Tomato, see page 34. Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50; 1 lb., \$8.00.



TOMATO—Continued

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce 3,500 Plants, Enough to Plant An Acre.



Livingston's Beauty

To have the tomato very early, it is necessary to start the plants in a hot-bed, or they may be reared in a flower pot or box in a window and subsequently transplanted, when the plants are about 2 inches high, into 3-inch pots or shallow boxes, setting them about 4 inches apart.

For intermediate crop, they may be raised in outside beds. For late crop the seed may be planted in permanent position when the apple is in bloom.

PINK VARIETIES

June Pink—90 Days—An earliest, pink-fruited variety. It is sometimes referred to as "Pink Earliana," because of similarity of types. Fruit are of medium size and ship well. They are solid and meaty, and have irregular seed cell structure. They set in clusters of 5 to 7 and more. The vine is open and flat. It does not make a large growth.

PURPLE KING—100 Days—A second-early, smooth, pink-fruited variety. It is very similar to Globe. Fruit are globe-shaped, high-crowned, medium sized, and perfectly smooth; very solid and meaty, and has a thick skin. They set in clusters of from 5 to 7. Vines make a good growth and have rather heavy-cut foliage. Unsurpassed by any as a shipping variety.

New Globe—100 Days—A second-early, smooth, pink-fruited variety. The best all-purpose pink tomato grown. The fruit are globe-shaped, high-crowned, medium sized, and perfectly smooth; also solid and meaty, and have a thick skin. They set in average cluster of from 5 to 7. Vine makes good growth and has rather heavy-cut light green foliage.

Louisiana Pink—100 Days—A second-early, pink-fruited variety. Introduced by the Louisiana Experiment Station for wilt resistance. The fruit are of medium size, smooth, and quite deep from stem to blossom ends. They set in large clusters, and five seed cells are usual. Vine is semi-short jointed, has fine-cut foliage, and is rather open in growth.

Livingston's Beauty—110 Days—A main-crop, smooth, pink-fruited variety. Fruit are of medium size and ripen up well around stem. Seed cells number from 6 to 8, usually. Fruit sets in clusters of about 3 to 5. Vines make quite a heavy growth.

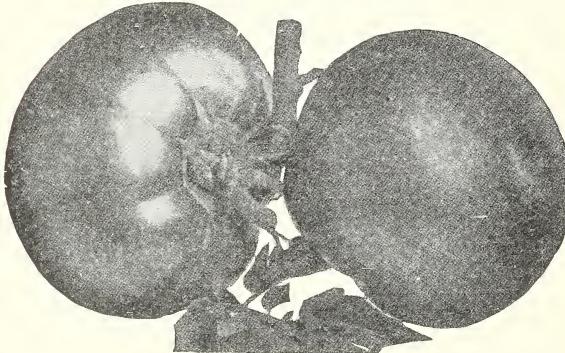
DWARF CHAMPION—110 Days—A dwarf or "tree type," pink-fruited variety. It is the most widely used of the "dwarfs." Fruit are medium size, and smooth. Six seed cells are usual. Fruit set in clusters of about 3 to 5. It is a main-crop sort as to ripening period.

Dwarf Ponderosa—110 Days—A dwarf or "tree type," pink-fruited variety. Fruit are large and rough, but are quite meaty. They set 3 to 5 in the cluster and ripen medium early.

Early Detroit—110 Days—A main-crop, smooth, pink-fruited variety. Fruit are firm, and medium to large in size. They are solid and meaty. Vine makes medium to heavy growth. It is a heavy yielder and a good pink market tomato used for shipping in the South.

PONDEROSA—115 Days—A large, pink-fruited variety. The most widely used of the large pink varieties. The fruit are large and while not as smooth as some, they are very satisfactory; are solid and meaty. The fruit set in average clusters of 3 to 5. Vine makes large open growth, light green color.

Truckers' Favorite—115 Days—A main-crop, pink-fruited variety. Fruit are medium size; rather flattened in shape, and set 3 to 5 in cluster. Seed cells are irregularly formed. The tomato is quite solid. Vines make a strong, heavy growth.



Dwarf Champion

RED OR SCARLET VARIETIES

EARLIANA—90 Days—An earliest, scarlet-fruited variety. Of all similar varieties, Earliana probably proves the leader. The fruit are solid and meaty. Being a first-early variety, a little smoothness of fruit is sacrificed for earliness. Fruits are of medium size and set in large clusters. Vine is flat and open and does not make a large growth.

Excelsior—90 Days—An earliest, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Earliana, differing only in minor and unimportant characteristics of the fruit.

Chalk's Early Jewel—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety, similar to Redhead. It has full medium size fruit which have 4 to 7 seed cells, which set in clusters of from 3 to 5. Broken seed cell formation is usual. Vines open and medium size.

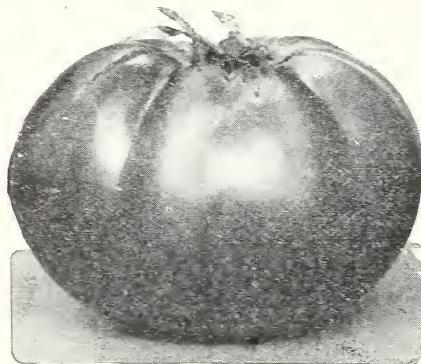
PRICES ON TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
June Pink.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
Early Detroit.....	.10	.50	1.50	4.50
Purple King.....	.10	.90	3.00	11.00
Louisiana Pink.....	.10	.75	2.25	7.50
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Earliana.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Excelsior.....	.10	.65	2.00	7.00
Livingston's Beauty.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Truckers' Favorite.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
New Globe.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Ponderosa.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
Tall Ponderosa.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00

These Prices Include Postage.

TOMATO—Continued

BONNY BEST—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. Fruit set in clusters of from 3 to 5 and have from 4 to 5 seed cells. Broken seed cell formation is common. Fruit are round, high-crowned and of medium size. It is similar to John Baer. Vine is not of particular hardiness.



Matchless

Bonny Best Super-Strain—100 Days—A seed selected from the earliest maturing perfect specimens of the Bonny Best tomato. Our super-strain not only bears larger, smoother and finer fruits, but produces over a longer period of time. Those growing tomatoes under glass will find this a very profitable variety.

JOHN BAER—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Bonny Best. The fruit set in clusters of from 3 to 5 and have from 4 to 5 seed cells. Broken seed cell formation is usual. The fruit are round, high-crowned and of medium size. Vine makes a good growth.

Redhead—100 Days—A second-early, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Chalk's Early Jewel. The fruit is a full medium sized tomato and it sets in clusters of from 3 to 5. They have 4 to 5 seed cells, and broken formation is usual. The vines are open and of medium size.

MARGLOBE—110 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. Introduced by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for wilt resistance. Claimed to be also resistant to "nail-head rust," which attacks the fruit. Fruit are medium size, smooth, solid and deep from stem to blossom. They have irregular cell structure. They set in clusters of 5 to 7. Vine makes a medium to heavy growth. As the name would indicate, it is claimed to be a cross between Marvel and Globe and really appears to have retained the best characteristics of each.

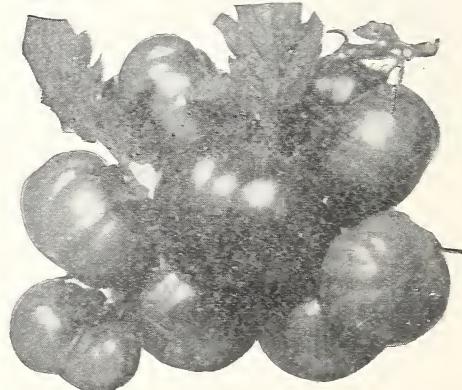
Greater Baltimore—110 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. It is similar to Stone. The fruit are of medium size, smooth and solid, perhaps maturing a little earlier than Stone. They ripen up well to the stem and produce a heavy tonnage. The vine makes quite a heavy growth.

Crimson Cushion (or Beef Steak)—110 Days—A large, scarlet-fruited variety. A misnamed variety, as color of fruit is scarlet and not crimson. The fruit are large and fairly smooth. Seed cells are numerous and irregular. The vine is of medium open structure. Like Ponderosa, this variety produces a small percentage of rough fruit.

Matchless—115 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety, similar to Stone. Fruit are medium to large in size, smooth and solid. Vine makes a quite heavy growth.

Dwarf Stone—115 Days—A dwarf or "tree type," scarlet-fruited variety. Fruit are medium size, smooth and quite thick from stem to blossom ends. Six or more seed cells are usual. The tomato is rather inclined to be soft when allowed to ripen fully on the vine.

NEW STONE—115 Days—A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. One of the leaders of its class, the new wilt resistant sort which has all the good points of Stone, plus the wilt resistant qualities. The fruit are of medium size, smooth, solid and meaty. Stone bears well and gives a good crop. Vine makes a medium, to heavy growth. One of the best long distance shippers.



New Stone

TOMATO SPECIALTIES

Golden Ponderosa—115 Days—A large yellow-fruited variety. Fruit are large and inclined to roughness and are solid and meaty. Vine makes a medium, rather open growth.

Yellow Plum—115 Days—A small yellow-fruited variety. Fruit are small and, as the name would indicate, are plum-shaped; that is, of oval form. They set in large clusters. Are valuable only as a novelty and for preserving. Vines make a rank growth.

Yellow Pear—115 Days—A small yellow-fruited variety. Fruit are small and, as the name would indicate, are pear-shaped. They set in large clusters. Are valuable only as a novelty and for preserving. Vines make a rank growth.

Red Pear—115 Days—A small scarlet-fruited variety. The fruit are small and, as the name would indicate, are pear-shaped. They set in large clusters. Valuable only as a novelty and for preserving. Vines make a rank growth.

PRICES ON TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Bonny Best.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$1.25	\$4.00
Bonny Best Super Strain.....	.25	4.50		
John Baer.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Stone.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Redhead.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.50
New Stone.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Matchless.....	.10	.40	1.25	4.00
Crimson Cushion or Beefsteak	.10	.50	1.50	5.50
Marglobe.....	.10	.75	2.50	8.00
Greater Baltimore.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Golden Ponderosa.....	.10	.60	1.75	6.00
Red Pear.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Yellow Pear.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00
Yellow Plum.....	.10	.50	1.50	5.00

These Prices Include Postage.

TURNIP

Three Ounces of Seed to 100 Yards of Row; Two Pounds to the Acre.



Purple-Top White Globe

Culture—For early, sow seed thinly in open ground in spring in drills 18 to 20 inches apart. Thin out seedlings to 3 or 4 inches apart. For succession sow every two weeks until May 15th. For fall and winter sow in July and August. A good crop may often be grown by scattering seed thinly in the corn-field at last cultivation. For Rutabaga sow seed in open ground during June and early July. Take up the roots just before winter, top and store in cool cellar, or pit outdoors.

EXTRA-EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN—40 Days

—Similar to White Milan, except that the roots are flatter and having an attractive purple-red top. The tops are small and upright and are well adapted for forcing. The Milans are the very best extra early sorts and their quality is fine; very smooth skin and nearly transparent.

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf—50 Days—An early strap-leaved variety, largely used for the table. The leaves are few and upright in growth. The roots are flat, of medium size, purple blending to red above ground and white below. The flesh is white, fine-grained and tender. Roots, when in best condition for table use, are about 2 to 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger. One of our best sellers.

Early White Milan—50 Days—This variety is extremely early and because of its small, upright tops, may be planted quite close together in the row and in the width of the rows. The roots are clear white, very smooth, flat and are of best quality when only a few inches in diameter. The flesh is clear white, mild, sweet and tender. Very desirable for early use and is used also for forcing.

Snow Ball—50 Days—A fine looking pure white variety which matures in from six to seven weeks. The bulbs have a smooth white skin and are nearly round. This turnip does not grow large, but is one of the best to sow very early in the spring. It can be used before fully grown, in which case it is very tender and sweet.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE—60 Days—This excellent variety is of a perfect globe shape. The roots are large, white below the ground and purple above. The leaves are very broad, little divided, and dark green. Flesh is white, fine-grained and tender. Extensively grown in the fall, but a fine spring variety also.

Extra Select Imported Purple-Top Globe—60 Days

—A specially selected, Imported Turnip of exceedingly fine quality. Tops a beautiful purple blending to pink, in striking contrast to the pure white lower portion. A perfect globe, remarkable for uniformity of shape and size. Skin very smooth and flesh pure white. A splendid keeper. Always sweet and tender and certainly well worth the small advance in price over our regular standard sort.

RUTABAGA

American Purple-Top—90 Days—This type of rutabaga has been grown in this country for a hundred years. The American strain is a selection from the older English type. It has been selected for a smaller top and shorter neck than is usually found in England. The roots are globular, but grow to a large size and are of splendid quality. An excellent sort for either table use or stock feeding.

TOBACCO

One Ounce Will Produce 5,000 Plants—Sufficient for an Acre.

Culture—Sow seed for plants early in spring in frames or seed-bed, using soil well enriched with wood-ashes. When weather becomes warm, transplant to open ground in rows 4 feet apart and cultivate frequently.

Missouri Broad Leaf—A well-known standard sort, valuable for cigar wrappers.

White Burley—A variety grown for the manufacture of fine cut and plug.

Havana—Pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price as cigar stock.

HERBS

	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Anise.....	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$1.00
Basil, Sweet.....	.15	.50	2.00
Borage.....	.15	.40	1.25
Caraway.....	.10	.50	1.50
Coriander.....	.10	.25	1.00
Dill.....	.10	.25	.75
Fennel, Sweet.....	.20	.60	2.00
Horehound.....	.50	1.50	5.00
Lavender.....	.50	1.75	5.00
Marjoram, Sweet.....	.30	1.25	4.00
Sage.....	.50	1.25	4.00
Summer Savory.....	.50	1.25	4.00
Thyme.....	1.25	3.00	10.00
Sorrel.....	.20	.50	1.50

PRICES ON TURNIPS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Purple Top Milan.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.00
Early White Milan.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Purple Top Globe.....	.10	.20	.65	
Ex. Select Imp. Purple-Top Globe.....	.10	.15	.25	.75
Purple Top Strap Leaf.....	.10	.15	.20	.65
Snow Ball.....	.10	.15	.35	1.00
Rutabaga or Swede.....	.10	.15	.25	.75

PRICES ON TOBACCO

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Havana.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.25	
Missouri Broad Leaf.....	.10	.50	1.25	
White Burley.....	.10	.50	1.25	

These Prices Include Postage.

ADAMS' FIELD SEED

TESTED and RECLEANED



ALFALFA

Sow 18 to 22 Pounds to the Acre.

As a hay crop Alfalfa stands supreme in longevity, yields, feeding value, soil-building and economy, and in adaptability to wide variations of soil and climate.

Alfalfa produces a hay crop of from 3 to 10 tons per acre, a valuable seed crop, and enriches the soil.

It will thrive on almost every soil except a wet one.

Alfalfa is sown in spring or fall. Seed bed must be carefully and thoroughly prepared, should be firm, moist and surface loose, mellow, and finely pulverized. The entire field should be made as smooth as possible.

Kansas Grown

Grown on non-irrigated land. As pure and High in Germination as extra care in growing and cleaning can possibly make a lot of seed. We absolutely guarantee our Kansas seed to be the best that can be bought at any price.

Utah Grown

A fine type of hardy Western Alfalfa proven suitable for all except northern portion of U. S. Has been found reliable in Central Western States. Should not be confused with Arizona or Kansas grown seed. Utah winters severely test the hardiness of Alfalfa—is noted for its fine appearance.

Dakota No. 12

Many South Dakota alfalfa fields have stood for thirty years, surviving the hottest and driest summers, and winters of light snowfall where temperature drops to 50 degrees below zero.

That is the proof that our Dakota No. 12 is harder and more drought resistant than seed produced in a milder climate.

Grimm Alfalfa—Genuine Certified Seed

Its variegated blossoms and branching root system are well known by Alfalfa growers. Especially suited to heavy soils having hardpan near surface, and soils not quite as well drained as one would like for Alfalfa. Will often winter over successfully and thrive in places where other varieties cannot live.

Grimm Alfalfa hardiness is inherent. We have procured some of the best seed grown in Idaho, which was Field Inspected and Certified by the State Authorities. Our seed is Grade Extra No. 1, the highest grade obtainable. Is shipped in sealed bags.

BUCKWHEAT

Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Bushel Per Acre, as Late as Possible and Still Have Crop Developed Before Severe Frosts. Light, Well-Drained Soils Are Best.

Japanese Buckwheat

Distinct from other varieties. Has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. Resists drought and blight. Seed is dark brown and larger than Silver Hull. Forty bushels to acre have been harvested, making it very profitable.

Silver Hull Buckwheat

A decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste and it makes whiter, better and more nutritious flour. It is more productive and the grain meets with a more ready sale, bringing higher prices than Japanese. Yields 40 to 50 bushels an acre.

Common Buckwheat

Bears medium sized, plump grain, mottled brown in color. Quality is good and yield up to average.

CLOVERS

Sow 16 Pounds Per Acre for Forage Crop. Sow 8 to 14 Pounds Per Acre on Small Grain Crop.

Red Clover

Culture—Sow Clover Seed during late Winter or early Spring—when the soil is honey-combed by frost. Clover is usually sown to land previously seeded with a grain crop. Thus no special land preparation is necessary. With grain crop removed, and Clover already started, growth is rapid and sure.

Clover is a hay and pasture crop—sometimes used as a green manure crop to be plowed under if soil is poor in humus. Where cut for hay and only roots and stubble turned under, it increases yields of succeeding crops. Red Clover gathers nitrogen at its roots, and leaves it in the soil in such form as can be used by crops that follow.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON FIELD SEED

CLOVERS, Cont.

White Blossom Sweet Clover

Sow 20 to 30 Pounds Per Acre.

Thrives on any type of soil and under almost any climatic conditions. Will grow on sandy soil or heaviest clay; on stony hillsides or loose loams; where rainfall is heaviest and where it is too light to produce Red Clover or Timothy. Will stand more acid in soil than Clover or Alfalfa and is less dependent on good drainage than Red Clover.

The best known variety. An erect stemming, branching, biennial plant, with uniform ascending stems. In its second season makes a growth of five to twelve feet. Very valuable for pasture, hay, fertilizer and seed crop.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON FIELD SEED

FIELD GRASS SEEDS

Quality in Grass Seed is especially important because you seed a pasture or meadow for a period of many years. If vicious weed seeds are in the seed you sow they will be in your fields for a long time. Get the best even if it costs a little more. We take special pride in our seed. Let us send you a sample.

Kentucky Blue Grass

**Sow 25 to 30 Pounds to Acre for Meadow, and
75 to 100 Pounds Per Acre for Lawns.**

Standard grass for pasture and lawns. Succeeds in nearly all soils, but best in limestone. Put on plenty and avoid disappointment in your lawn. A top dressing of fine manure after sowing in the fall and spring will be of great benefit.

English Blue Grass (Meadow Fescue)

**Sow 25 to 30 Pounds to Acre for Meadow, and
65 to 80 Pounds Per Acre for Lawns.**

A valuable pasture grass. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by all kinds of stock. Cured like Timothy, yields a very superior quality of hay. It is one of the earliest in the spring and latest in the fall. Height, 18 to 24 inches.

Italian Rye Grass

40 to 50 Pounds to Acre.

Similar to the English Rye Grass. Very nutritious and valuable for pasture, especially for early sheep feeding; excellent for lawn. Height, 18 to 30 inches.

English Perennial Rye Grass

28 to 35 Pounds to Acre.

Invaluable for permanent pastures, for hay, if cut in blossom, and lawn mixtures. Height, 15 to 24 inches.

Field Seed Pasture Mixtures. Quantities for One Acre. Write for Special Mixtures.

As we are often asked for information as to making up mixtures for pasture, we give below some mixtures as suggested by competent authorities. No doubt one of these will be suited to your climate and soil.

Eastern Oklahoma

5 lbs....Ky. Blue Grass
2 lbs....Bermuda Grass
4 lbs.....Timothy
6 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass
4 lbs.....Red Clover
2 lbs....Alsike Clover

Western Oklahoma

4 lbs....Bermuda Grass
5 lbs....Brome Grass
2 lbs.....Timothy
2 lbs....Orchard Grass
5 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass
4 lbs.....Red Clover
2 lbs....Alsike Clover

Eastern Kansas

10 lbs....Ky. Blue Grass
4 lbs.....Red Top
4 lbs.....Timothy
6 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass
4 lbs.....Red Clover
2 lbs....Alsike Clover

Western Kansas

10 lbs....Ky. Blue Grass
5 lbs....Brome Grass
2 lbs.....Timothy
2 lbs....Orchard Grass
5 lbs....Eng. Blue Grass
4 lbs.....Red Clover
2 lbs....Alsike Clover

Missouri

10 lbs....Ky. Blue Grass
6 lbs.....Timothy
4 lbs.....Red Clover
2 lbs....Alsike Clover
2 lbs....White Clover
2 lbs....White Clover

For High Altitude

10 lbs....Brome Grass
5 lbs....Meadow Fescue
5 lbs....Red Top Hulled
5 lbs....Aisike Clover
5 lbs....Timothy
Dry Light Sandy Soil

5 lbs....Brome Grass
6 lbs....Ky. Blue Grass
7 lbs....Per'n Rye Grass

8 lbs....Ky. Blue Grass
16 lbs....Meadow Fescue
2 lbs....White Clover

Mammoth (Sapling) Clover

Much like the ordinary Red Clover. Mammoth is coarser—grows taller—ripens later—roots deeper. Produces but one hay crop—affords less pasture after cut. Thrives on poorer soils. Withstands drought and freezing well. Sow like Red Clover.

Alsike Clover

Alone for Forage Sow 8 to 15 Pounds Per Acre. On Wheat or Rye Sow 4 to 6 Pounds Per Acre.

Grows much like Red Clover but not quite as tall, finer-stemmed, blossom nearly white. Makes finer hay. Seed being smaller, Alsike goes farther when sowing.

White (Dutch) Clover

Sow 10 to 12 Pounds Per Acre.

Has long, creepy growth. Constantly renews itself—its stems coming in contact with the earth and forming new plants. Valuable for permanent pasture and lawns. Blossoms furnish nectar for bees.

Timothy

10 to 12 Pounds Per Acre.

Unsurpassed as a hay crop. Relished by all kinds of stock; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being early, it is adapted to spring and summer grazing. Commonly sown with Red Clover at rate of ten pounds of Timothy and eight pounds of Clover to acre.

Red Top

15 to 18 Pounds to Acre.

Valuable for moist soils. Good permanent grass. Stands our climate well and adapted to our pastures. Should be fed close. Grows best on moist rich soil. On gravelly soil grows lower. Has succeeded on alkali soils when other grasses failed.

Bermuda Grass

3 to 5 Pounds to Acre.

Peculiarly adapted to the Southern States. Valuable for pasture and hay crop. Grows on any soil. Okla. Experiment Station recommends it highly. Does well in south part of Kansas and in South.

Orchard Grass

30 Pounds to Acre.

One of the valuable and widely known pasture grasses, coming in spring and remaining later in autumn than any other; grows 2½ feet high and produces immense quantity of leaves and foliage. Well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards and valuable for grazing or hay.

COW PEAS

Broadcast 80 to 120 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 45 to 60 Pounds Per Acre.

The Cow Pea crop has much the same uses as the Soy Bean crop, namely, improvement of soil, hay production, forage, silage, and peas. The hay has just about the same feeding values. Methods of growing, seeding and harvesting correspond. Both crops are great producers of nitrogen when properly inoculated. Cow Peas can be grown on even poorer ground than Soys—Fine for pasturing, hogging or turning under for soil improvement.

Whippoorwill

An early variety that's widely used. Grows vigorously, matures early, is fairly erect, yields well both of hay and grain.

New Era

Here is an all-round variety for general culture—in the North and Mid-Western States. It is an early variety. In the South, two crops of New Era are grown in one season. The New Era has more erect habits than other sorts. Can be mowed easily. Vines are fine with many branches, and hay is desirable.

SOY BEANS

Broadcast 60 to 80 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 30 to 40 Pounds Per Acre.

A sure crop, easy to plan for, easy to grow, succeeds on most any soil—even where other legumes won't grow; valuable for forage, improves the land when properly inoculated.

Early Yellow

This is a yellow bean. The earliest variety on our list. This sort will produce hay of fine texture—probably not as great a quantity of hay as some of the slightly later kinds. Yields heavily of beans. Straw equal to Clover hay in feeding value.

Wilson Black or Early Wilson

It is one of the best for hay and bean production and for the silo. On account of its wonderful growth and slender stems and branches, the "Wilson Black" variety makes the finest hay. On poor ground will grow four feet tall, and on fertile ground will get as tall as six feet. Will make more hay of better quality than other varieties. Will do well on poor soils. Give it good soil to produce forage—poor soil to produce beans. Medium size, jet-black bean.

"Virginia"

A brown, rather flat, oblong bean. Productive of beans—makes a good forage growth.

Morse

Medium early, height 36 to 48 inches, seed light green color, upright growth with medium foliage.

RAPE: DWARF ESSEX

Sow 5 Pounds Per Acre.

A quick pasture for cattle, hogs and sheep. Frequently sown in mixtures of Oats and Canada Peas. Grows thickly in six to eight weeks. Sown into corn the last cultivation will make a good Fall pasture. May be sown Spring, Summer or Fall. When plowed under, soil is greatly benefited. Does well in any soil.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON FIELD SEED

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Broadcast 150 to 160 Pounds Per Acre. With Oats 90 to 100 Pounds Per Acre.

Peas will return its much-needed nitrogen to the soil. Rank next to Clovers in soil-building elements, and can be grown under most any condition of soil or climate. Dairymen and stock feeders use Canada Peas extensively each Spring for hay, soiling and pasture.

Canada Peas differ from Soys and Cow Peas. The latter are warm weather plants and cannot be planted until soil is warm, which is usually after corn planting season. Canada Peas are a cool weather plant and one of the earliest that may be put out safely in Spring. Just as soon as frost is out of ground and soil fitted you can plant Canada Peas.

WINTER(Hairy)VETCH

Sow 60 Pounds Per Acre

This is one of the most valuable friends of the farmer. It is valuable alike and at the same time for hay, pasture and for soil improvement. May be sown in the Spring or Fall. It is an annual, but it drops its seed freely and will renew itself and last for years. Experiment Stations claim the value of an acre of Sand or Hairy Vetch to soil is from \$16 to \$48 in commercial fertilizer. When sown by itself 60 lbs of seed may be sown per acre. It is advisable to sow a half-bushel of Wheat or Rye with about 50 lbs. of Vetch per acre, as a support to Vetch. Thrives on barren soils and upbuilds it at same time.

MILLETS

Sow for Hay 50 Pounds Per Acre. Sow for Seed 30 Pounds Per Acre.

Grow quickly, and serve well for emergency production of hay. May be seeded all of June and early July. Will produce an abundance of hay—will grow on land that has not received good tillage—will produce on land under the average in fertility. Should be cut before seeds harden and before growth becomes woody. If cut when seed-heads have come on about one-third of the plants very satisfactory hay will result.

Common Millet

One of the earliest and makes good hay.

German Millet

Large heads, heavy yield of seed and an enormous yield of fodder.

CANE

Sow in May, June or July, either in drills 3 ft. apart at rate of 1 pk. per acre or broadcast 1 to 1½ bus. per acre. Cut after seed has matured.

Early Amber

A favorite sort in Northern and many Western states. Grows 10 to 12 ft. high.

Early Orange

Similar in growth to Amber, except that the head is more spreading. A favorite sort in Southern and Western states where it produces large crops.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

Broadcast 50 to 60 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre.

Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooling from the ground like White Milo Maize. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a pound after ripening. This grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in drill, or two plants in hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Broadcast 50 to 60 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre.

Grows low, stalks perfectly erect; the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side of the stalk. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of grain and forage even in dry seasons. If cut down to the ground two or more shoots spring from root and grow until frost.

FETERITA

Broadcast 50 to 60 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 12 to 15 Pounds Per Acre.

The two best features about Feterita are its wonderful ability to resist drouth and its earliness. It proves its ability to stand dry weather and makes good yields in some cases without any rain whatever. Some report Feterita 35 to 50 days earlier than Kaffir.

BROOM CORN

Three Pounds of Seed are Required for an Acre When Drilled in Rows 3 Feet Apart.

Improved Evergreen

A favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to a good length, and if cut at the proper time retains a good color.

Dwarf Broom Corn

This variety grows only 3 or 4 feet high, and is much easier handled than the tall growing sorts. The brush is straight, smooth and of good quality.

SUDAN GRASS

Broadcast 20 to 25 Pounds Per Acre. Drills 6 to 10 Pounds Per Acre.

Produces an immense yield of hay which is nutritious and can be cut twice in a season. Grows when broadcasted 3 to 5 ft. high, or if cultivated 6 to 10 ft. high, but is more nutritious than Johnson Grass, containing larger amounts of protein and fattening qualities. Is adapted to almost any kind of soil and succeeds in nearly all climates. Does not blight, cures easily, greatly relished by stock and can be easily grown if sown either broadcast or in drills. After the first cutting it stools enormously, as many as a hundred stalks from a single root. After frost Sudan Grass is killed, and winter destroys it entirely.

Culture—Sow in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart at rate of 2 to 3 lbs. to acre, and cultivate like corn, or broadcast 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Seed should be sown about time of planting corn and hay cut when grass is headed out, with a mower or binder. Early cutting is desirable as hay is more nutritious and gives grass a better chance for succeeding crops.

OATS

60 to 80 Pounds Per Acre. Kanota

The two characteristics which make Kanota especially valuable are earliness and large yield.

In tests Kanota has ripened on the average one week earlier than Red Texas, two days earlier than Kherson and one day earlier than Burt. Growers report Kanota to be from 7 to 10 days earlier than Red Texas.

The grain of Kanota averages 5 pounds per bushel more than Red Texas and the plants of Kanota are slightly shorter. Kanota seems to be able to withstand spring freezes better than Red Texas.

Red Texas Rust-Proof

Very early, rust-proof, does well on thin ground and does not lodge, will bear neglect and make a crop.

PEANUTS

5 to 6 Pounds Per Acre.

Peanuts should be shelled before planting. They should be planted in May or early June, in rows about 2 to 3 feet apart dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart, 1 in a hill. Cover 1 or 2 inches deep. Cultivate 3 or 4 times with a cultivator, so as to loosen the earth and keep down weeds, and at the last working, with a small turn-plow throw the dirt to the nuts. Do not cultivate too late in the season, as late cultivation is likely to injure the formation of the nuts.

White Jumbo

This is the standard variety for roasting. The peanuts are three times as large as those of the Spanish peanut. The nuts grow in fine double-jointed hulls of white appearance, are from one-half to one inch long, and fine flavor. Highly recommended.

Spanish

Earliest variety grown, pods small, but well filled and solid, and yield per acre very large. Can be cultivated with plow. Is best variety for fattening hogs.

FLAX SEED

Largely grown in this State for seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel to the acre.

CANARY SEED

As easily grown as wheat. Requires similar culture. 20 to 30 pounds to an acre.

HEMP

Largely used for bird seed. Per lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25.

SUNFLOWER

3 Pounds Per Acre

Mammoth Russian

The seeds make a good addition to the poultry ration. They are very rich in oil and protein and are splendid to feed during the moulting period and winter months. They are also valuable for hogs. Sow the seed in rows far enough apart to admit of cultivation.

SEED CORN, Northern Grown

SOW 7 TO 8 POUNDS TO ACRE

Adams' Early Smoky Dent, 75 to 80 Days

The earliest dent corn, good yielder and free from disease. The most beautiful colored up corn in cultivation. Grows strong, quick and has splendid seven to eight-foot fodder. We believe this the heaviest yielder of any extreme early variety of corn yet introduced.

Has leafy stalks, averaging 8 feet, which often yields two nice ears, measuring 8 to 10 inches in length, well filled with a good sound kernel, of a dark red shade, tipped with pure white, making it very handsome. Has matured in 75 days from date of planting and yield is very heavy. Can be grown anywhere that Early Canada Flint Corn matures, as it is some ten days earlier than Early Canada.

We cannot recommend it too strongly as it has surpassed any early dent variety known to us, as to early maturity, size, quality and yield.

King of the Earliest Yellow Dent, 80 to 85 Days

This long grained, small cob, good-sized ear is guaranteed to be the earliest yellow dent corn. Largely used for replanting where late varieties will not ripen. Grows from 7 to 10 feet tall, good strong fodder, ears from 7 to 9 inches long, and 14 to 16 rows on the cob.

Reid's Yellow Dent, 90 Days

A splendid yellow dent variety with eighteen to twenty-four rows of kernels on an ear. Cob is small and grains are close together so that there is scarcely any room between rows. Ears average from eight to eleven inches in length. Stalks very heavy.

Iowa Gold Mine, 90 Days

Very early; ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug.

New Mortgage Lifter, 90 Days

This variety will resist drouth and scorching heat better than any other variety, and will make a crop where other varieties fail. Grows from 14-20 rows on cob, of a beautiful orange color. Stalks are strong and heavy, ears splendid shape and is the longest grained 90-day corn.

Trucker's Favorite White Dent, 90 to 100 Days

This new Early White Dent Field or Garden Corn is used all over the South as substitute for Sweet Corn. Grows 7 to 10 feet high, contains more sugar and sweet corn qualities than any other White Dent. Best fixed, pure white corn introduced. Strong grower, heavy yielder.

Champion White Pearl, 100 Days

One of the best, largest eared varieties of White Corn. A great yielder, good sheller, and a very safe corn, in any climate where a 100-day variety of corn will mature. Fodder grows 10-11 ft. high. Ears are set well up on stalk. Has 14, 16, 18 and more rows per cob.

Iowa Silver Mine—White, 95 Days

Stalks grow to height of 7 or 8 feet and set the ears about 3½ or 4 feet from ground. Ears 10 to 12 inches in length, weighing one and one-half pounds; uniform in size and shape, with pure white kernels set on small white cob, and well filled out over tip. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear will make 60 pounds shelled. Hardy and great drouth resister.

Boone County White, 100 Days

Medium late, and the best white corn for bottom lands and good soil. Ears are large size, well proportioned, well rounded at butt and tip. Has a deep, narrow grain, giving largest amount of corn to cob.

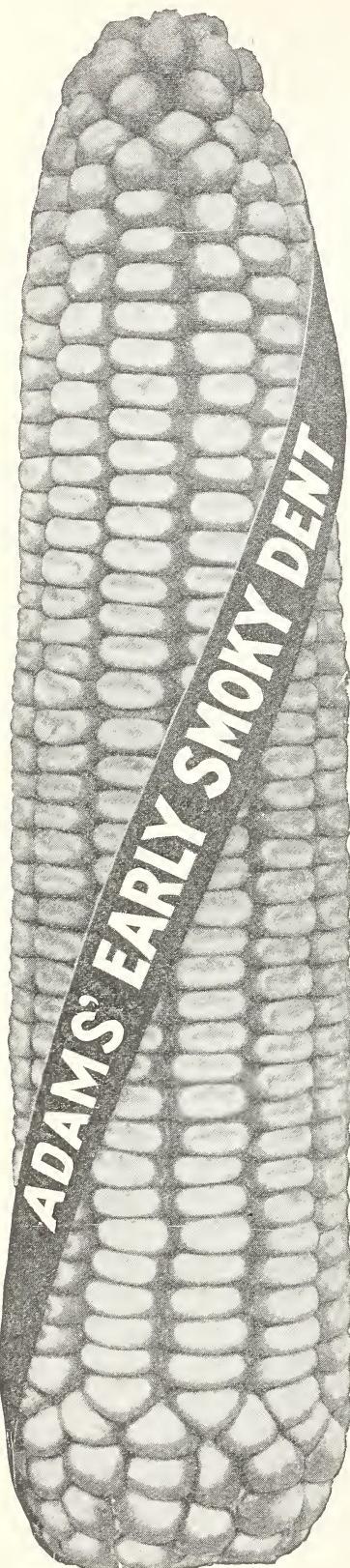
Hickory King, 100 Days

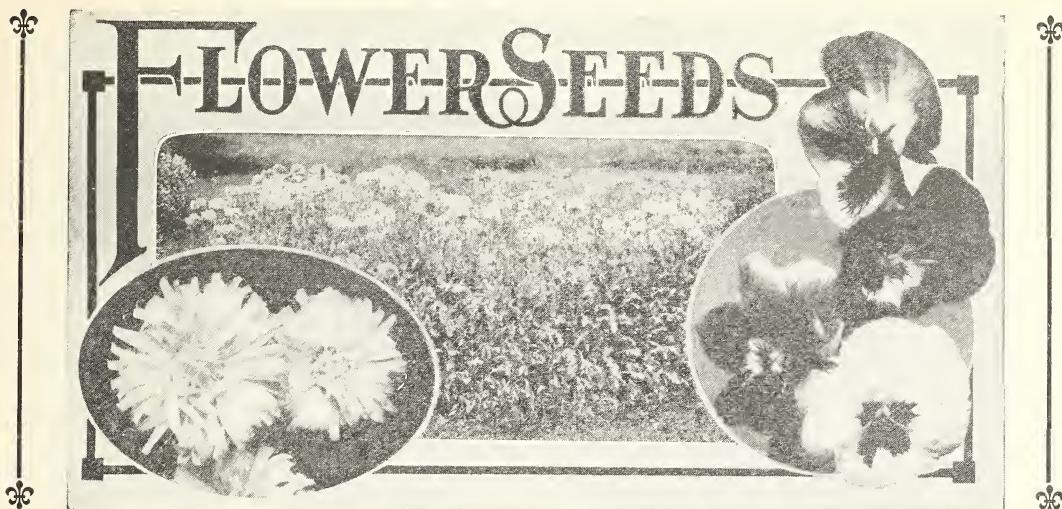
Largest grains, smallest cob, of any white corn. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King. Strong grower; stalks take firm hold on ground and stand upright. Yields good crops on light soils and one of the most productive and profitable white varieties. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears. Good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid corn meal, and the sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and little cob.

Cuban Giant Ensilage, 100 Days

Particularly adapted for filling silos on account of its heavy foliage. Stalk grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON FIELD CORN





ANNUALS

Annuals are plants, that flower, seed and die within one year. Hardy Annuals will stand some frost. Half hardy Annuals will stand very little frost. Tender Annuals will not stand frost, and should be planted in boxes in protected places, ready to transplant in the open as soon as frost is past.

BIENNIALS

Biennials are plants that flower during the season after planting, then seed and die. Biennials will stand some frost. They should be seeded in time to be transplanted out during good weather, to get well established before frost.

PERENNIALS

Perennials are plants that flower the following season after planting and continue from year to year. In most cases, propagation may also be made by dividing the roots from full grown plants. There are Hardy Perennials, Half Hardy Perennials, and Tender Perennials. Seeds of most Perennials should be planted in late summer or early fall, so as to become well established plants before they are transplanted to permanent locations.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

Half hardy annual.

Flowers continuously until frost. Also valuable for winter blooming under glass. Sow in frames or sunny window, when warm weather sets in transplant to open border, setting plants 12 inches apart. Seed may be sown in open when frost is past. For winter flowering indoors sow early in fall.

Mexicanum—Blue, 2 feet. Beautiful bright azure, free branching habit. **Pkt., 10c.**

Album—White. **Pkt., 10c.**

Nanum, Blue Perfection—9 in. Darkest grown. **Pkt., 10c.**

Imperial Dwarf—6 in. A charming variety of fine, compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. **Pkt., 10c.**

Mixed—**Pkt., 10c.**

ALYSSUM (Sweet Alyssum)

Hardy annual. Height 4 inches.

Unsurpassed for edging flower beds. Habit compact though spreading, and plants form a mass of pure white flower heads until frost.

Sow thinly, cover one-eighth inch, and thin out; or transplant four inches apart. Flowers fragrant.

Little Gem or Carpet of Snow—White flowers. **Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.**

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Annual. 2 feet.

An old-fashioned flower that has been greatly improved in late years. Useful alike for garden decoration and cutting. The flowers are borne on long stems well above the foliage, while the variety of colors are extremely varied and beautiful. Sow thinly one-eighth inch deep, thinning out or transplanting the seedlings in rich deep soil one foot apart. In many sections they will winter safely if protected with leaves or straw. In cool locations they bloom from spring until frost.

Queen Victoria—Very beautiful, bearing immense flowers, white shaded cream, with lemon-colored lip. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

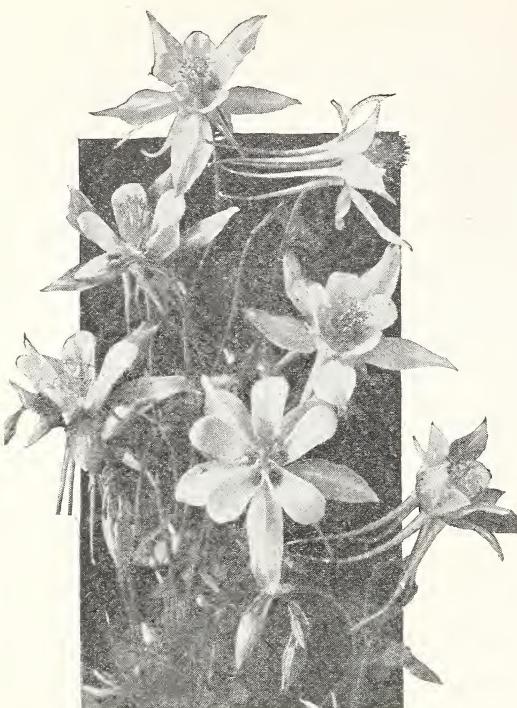
Silver Pink—Delicate rosy pink, seemingly covered with a silver sheen. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.**

Canary Yellow—**Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

Coral Red—Dark rose. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

Brilliant Scarlet—**Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.**

Mixed—Exceedingly bright and rich colors. Good house plant after it finishes blooming. **Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.**

Columbine (*Aquilegia*)**AQUILEGIA (Columbine)**

Long spurred variety. A hardy perennial, about two feet high and bearing a variety of blossoms on long, smooth stems.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

Mrs. Scott Elliot's—Long spurred. Pkt., 10c.



Aster

ASTER

Annual. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Deservedly one of the most popular of our annuals, rivaling the Chrysanthemum in form and variety of brilliant colors. Unsurpassed for cutting purposes.

Sow in frames in early spring and transplant to the flower beds. Cover the seed not more than one-eighth of an inch. Or the seed may be sown in open when danger of frost is past. Thin out or transplant one foot apart. The soil must be rich and deeply dug.

Victoria—Petals are broad and thick and curve outward, overlapping to resemble those of the double Dahlia. Plants about 18 inches high and free flowering. **Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.**

ASTER—Continued

Queen of the Market—Desirable on account of earliness. The plants are branching, about 18 inches high, bearing on long stems 10 to 15 finely formed double flowers of medium size. Fine for cutting. **Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Giant Comet—Petals are very long and recurved and twisted near center. Plants branching about 2 feet high. Coming into bloom rather late. **Pure white, pink, dark blue, light blue, rose red, and mixed.** Each of above, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

Semple's Branching—Strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August, producing on very long stems full petaled, large, double blossoms. Plants branching about 2 feet high. **Crimson, dark blue, light blue, shell pink, white and finest mixed.** Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.

ASPARAGUS

The ornamental varieties of Asparagus are highly valued for their finely cut foliage and are very desirable for growing in fern dishes. When potted they make excellent house plants.

Soak seed in warm water before planting. When the plants are large enough to handle, transplant into rich but open and friable soil.

Plumosus Nanus (Lace Fern)—3 ft. The bright green sprays surpass the Maiden-hair Fern in grace and delicacy of texture. **Pkt., 10c.**

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather)—A very elegant foliage plant for hanging baskets, etc.; the minute flowers, which are produced in pretty racemes, are of a rose color with orange anthers. **Pkt., 10c.**

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

Half hardy annual. Height 2 feet.

An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliant colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. Balsams like the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 18 inches apart. Transplanting two or three times has the tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape and to make the flowers more double.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Daisy)

6 to 8 inches. Perennial.

A low growing spring flowering plant. Loves a shady place and will reward the gardener with a mass of blossoms for succeeding years if left undisturbed.

Extra Double White or Snowball—A clear white variety. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.**

BLACK EYED SUSAN

(See *Thunbergia*)

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold)

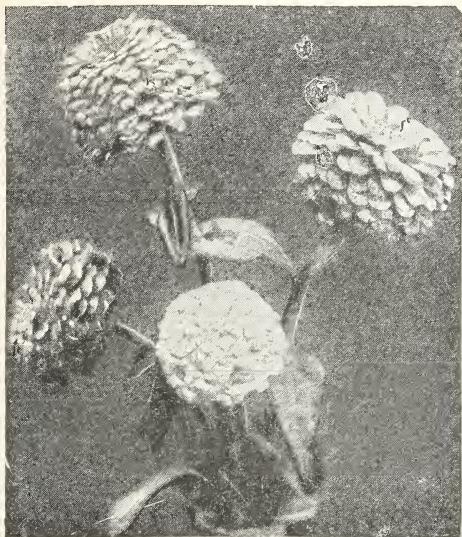
Extra hardy annual. One foot.

A splendid annual for all purposes, flowering freely throughout summer and fall. The large bright yellow and orange colored flowers are always attractive and last well when cut.

Sow thinly in any good garden soil and thin out or transplant to one foot apart. For early blooming start the seed indoors, and set out.

Fine Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Extra Select Orange King—Large double flowers of intense golden-orange. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**



Pot Marigold (Calendula)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See *Eschscholtzia*)

CALLIOPSIS

Hardy annual. Height 1 to 2 feet.

Very graceful border plants, supplying throughout summer an abundance of elegant showy flowers which are greatly prized for bouquets and vases. They will thrive anywhere, even in city gardens, where their bright colors are highly appreciated.

Sow one-fourth inch deep in good garden soil during early spring, and thin out or transplant to 6 inches apart. For early blooming the seed may be started indoors.

Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CANDYTUFT (*Iberis Umbellata*)

Hardy annual. Height one foot.

Showy, branching plants, bearing in profusion terminal clusters of beautiful single cruciform flowers in a wide range of colors. Considered indispensable for cutting and very effective in beds, masses or rockeries.

As it only blooms over a limited period, successive sowings should be made at intervals of three weeks when danger of frost is past. Sow early one-fourth inch deep in fine rich soil and transplant or thin out to 9 inches apart.

Best Mixed—All colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells)

Hardy biennial. 2 to 2½ feet.

A large genus of showy plants, blooming in profusion. The Campanula medium claims a situation in most gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower; all succeed well in good soil.

Sow one-eighth inch deep, from spring to mid-summer, thin out or transplant 18 inches apart. Should be grown in rich light soil. Seed must be sown each year. The plants do not flower until the second year.

Single Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

NEW CARDINAL CLIMBER

A new annual climber of the Morning Glory family. It is a vigorous grower, climbing 20 feet in a season from seed sown in the spring. The foliage is beautifully cut and graceful. Flowers are brilliant, being a fiery scarlet, individual blooms being about 1½ inches across and produced in clusters of 5 to 7. It flowers profusely the entire summer and bids fair to take a place as one of our best annual climbers. It should be planted in a warm, sunny location in good soil.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

CARNATION

Half hardy perennial. 18 inches.

The Carnation has long been prized as a hardy border flower. It is one of the most valuable and beautiful of our summer flowers and a favorite with every one. Plants raised from seed bloom more profusely than propagated plants, and are preferred.

The seed may be sown thinly one-fourth inch deep in fine soil in the open, though it is better to start the seed indoors, or in a hotbed in early spring. Plant out when conditions permit, 12 inches apart. In fall cut out the flower shoots and pot up, and the plants will flower during winter in a sunny window.

Marguerite Finest Mixed—The plants bloom in four months. Flowers large, double, deeply fringed, fragrant and appear in very attractive shades of color. Plants semi-dwarf. One of the best Carnations in cultivation. Especially desirable for bedding as an annual and for cutting. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.**

Red Grenadin—For yielding a quantity of double red flowers, no outdoor Carnation can equal it.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 75c.

CASTOR BEAN (See *Ricinus*)

CELOSIA

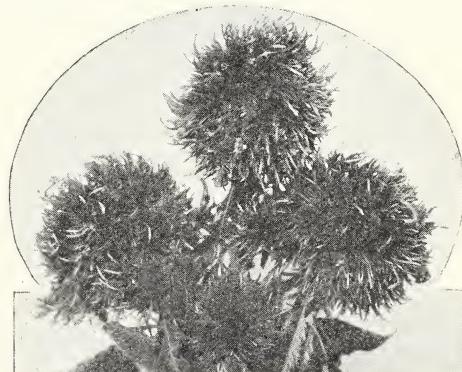
An odd and picturesque class of plants having colored foliage and in which the innumerable small flowers and sweet vessels together with their supports form a very brilliantly colored mass, sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and sometimes more dense, being corrugated and frilled edge like a cock's comb.

Start under glass early and transplant to boxes or frames 4 inches apart, setting out after danger from frost. Or the seed may be sown one-eighth inch deep in fine rich soil when the weather permits. Transplant or thin out to 18 inches apart.

Plumosa or Plumed Cockscomb

One of the most showy and effective late summer and fall flowering plants. Magnificent for beds, borders or groups on the lawn. The colors range from yellow to deep crimson and plumes may be cut and dried for winter bouquets.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Chinese Wool Flower (Childsia)

Childsii or Chinese Wool Flower

A magnificent garden annual that has proven a great success everywhere. Plants grow two to three feet high. Scores of branches are thrown out each bearing a ball of colored wool, but not so large as the central one. All these branches support numerous laterals with small heads of bloom mixed with fresh green foliage. None fade until frost.

Crimson—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

Cristata or Dwarf Cockscomb

These interesting and free flowering annuals succeed best in rather light, and not too rich soil. They are most effective in the border, and make fine pot plants. **Giant Empress (Crimson or Mixed)**—Pkt., 10c.

CENTAUREA

These well known flowers are among the most attractive and graceful of the old fashioned garden annuals.

Sow seed in early spring and transplant to open ground or sow in open ground as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Cover seed about one-fourth inch deep; thin to three or four inches apart. Fine for bedding or borders. The young plants are very sensitive to wet, and care should be taken to prevent water standing on the leaves.

Cyanus (Bachelor's Button)

Also known as Blue and Ragged Sailor. The deep blue variety is much used for corsage and button hole bouquets and as the plants bloom from spring until frost they are most valuable garden subjects.

Double Blue—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Imperialis (Sweet Sultan)

This class produces large, very double, finely laciniate flowers of graceful form and delicious fragrance. They are very desirable for cut flowers and will often last for over a week when placed in water. They should be cut before the blossoms are fully opened. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

Dusty Miller

Excellent for bedding, pots, etc., being grown solely for its beautiful silvery foliage. It is much used as an edging to bright flowered beds or borders.

Candidissima—Very thick, broadly cut, silvery white leaves. One foot high. **Pkt., 10c.**

Gymnocarpa—Leaves fern-like; silvery gray color. Fine for borders; $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. **Pkt., 10c.**

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER

(See Celosia)

COCKSCOMB

(See Celosia)

COBAEA

(Scandens Cathedral Bells)

Half hardy perennial.

A climber of very rapid growth, in warm rich soil will attain a height of 20 to 30 feet during the season. The flowers are a pleasing shade of purple, cup or bell shaped, with saucer-like calyx.

Start the seed under glass in early spring, placing them on edge just covered with soil. Or sow out of doors when all danger of frost is past.

Pkt., 10c.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR

(Morning Glory)

Hardy annual. Height 15 feet.

The best known and most popular climbers, succeeding in practically any soil and of remarkably rapid growth. The flowers are large and the colors are varied, pure white, blush pink to crimson and blue.

Sow one inch deep when danger of frost is past, thinning out the seedlings to stand 6 inches apart.

Imperial Japanese—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Major Tall Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

COIX LACHRYMAE

(See Job's Tears)

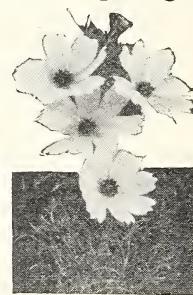
COREOPSIS

Hardy Perennial

This is one of the finest hardy plants, with large, showy, bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest abundance from June till frost. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more. Easily grown from seed, flowering the first year. **Lanceolata Grandiflora**—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

COLUMBINE

(See Aquilegia)



Cosmos

COSMOS

Hardy annual. Height 5 feet.

Beautiful and invaluable flowering plants, blooming in the fall when other subjects are passing their best. The foliage is light and finely cut, rivaling the fern for decorative purposes. The plants continue to bloom until severe frost, producing their charming daisy-like flowers. Colors pure white, pink and crimson.

Sow in rich soil when all danger from frost is past and thin out the seedlings to 2 feet apart. Or to insure earlier flowers start in house early in spring.

Mammoth Perfection—Grows from four to six feet high, and is covered with large single, Dahlia-like flowers, in all shades, mixed colors or rose, purple, and white. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

Early Flowering—More dwarf than those offered above, bloom earlier, at mid-summer the bushes are filled with attractive flowers. **Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

CYPRESS VINE (Ipomoea Quamoclit)

Half hardy annual climber. 15 feet.

A most beautiful vine of very rapid growth, with delicately cut fern-like foliage and producing in abundance dainty star shaped scarlet and white flowers.

Sow at the foot of trellis or veranda when the weather is warm or seed may be started indoors. Soak overnight in warm water previous to sowing. **Fine Mixed**—Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

DAISY, DOUBLE
(See *Bellis Perennis*)

DAISY, SHASTA
(See *Shasta Daisy*)

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)
Annual

These handsome Larkspurs are very effective in borders and planted amongst shrubs. The graceful spikes of bloom are much valued for vases. They continue long in bloom. Sow seed in the open, either in early spring or late fall so germination may take place very early in the spring.

Dark Blue, Sky Blue, Rose Pink, Newport Pink—
Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Perennial

Few plants are so handsome in the garden as the perennial Larkspurs. There are many species in cultivation, but the most important are the tall hybrids, of which there are many varieties with a wonderful range of color. They are valuable for their great variety in height, varying from 1 to 6 ft.; for their great variety in shades of color, varying from the palest lavender through every conceivable shade of blue to deep indigo. They thrive in almost any situation or soil and are easily increased, being perfectly hardy. A good, deep, rich soil will repay with larger and better flowers. Remove the flower before the seed pods form and they will flower later in season again.

Bellamosum—A dark form of the popular light blue Belladonna Delphinium, but rich deep blue flowers. Will not mildew like Formosum. Pkt., 10c.

Belladonna (Light Blue)—Flowers exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Pkt., 10c.

Indigo—Pure indigo blue. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DIANTHUS

Height 1 foot.

Pinks—Hardy annuals. Large flowers of brilliant colors and markings; in bloom from July till severe frosts. No flower excels this for a brilliant show of colors through summer. Sow one-quarter inch deep in well prepared rich soil. When seedlings are large enough, thin or transplant 9 inches apart.

Single or Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Sweet William (Dianthus Barbatus)—A hardy perennial blooming the second year from seed. One to two feet high and bears flowers in clusters, at end of stiff stem. The flowers are handsomely colored and marked. A beautiful bedding plant.

Single or Double Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Hardy perennial. Height 3 feet.

A magnificent hardy plant, the immense flower spikes being particularly attractive when grown among mixed shrubs or as a background for lower growing subjects. Colorings and markings, especially on white varieties, are beautiful. Best in partly shaded locations.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in rich, fine soil, from spring to midsummer. Thin out or transplant 18 inches apart. Pkt., 10c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)
Half hardy annual. 15 feet.

Very rapid growing annual climber, bearing in great profusion long flower spikes or pea-like blossoms, and later, very ornamental seed pods.

Soak the seed over night in warm water and sow one inch deep after all danger from frost is past. Pkt., 10c.

DUSTY MILLER
(See *Centaurea*)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

A beautiful free flowering plant, blooming profusely from early summer until frost. If sown in the fall it will bloom from spring until fall. The glaucous green finely cut foliage forms a splendid background for the large poppy-like flowers, in color from creamy-white through shades of yellow and rose to orange.

Sow thinly in early spring one-fourth inch and thin out to 6 to 8 inches apart. Sow where plants are wanted to bloom, as they do not transplant well.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FLOSS FLOWER

(See *Ageratum*)

FORGET-ME-NOT

(See *Myosotis*)

FOUR-O'CLOCK

(*Mirabilis*)

Sow in spring in open ground after danger of frost is over in well prepared soil, cover with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. Plants should be from 2 to 3 feet apart. Hardy annual 2 feet high. Large, shrub-like plants with funnel-shaped flowers of many colors.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

FOXGLOVE

(See *Digitalis*)



Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Hardy Annual

Beautiful annuals, very showy plants, 1 to 2 feet high, producing a double flower, round as a ball, pleasing colors. Flowers borne on long, slender stems. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

Hardy Perennial

Splendid hardy perennial, invaluable for cutting, and flowering continuously all summer. Colors, yellow and crimson. Height, one and one-half to two feet. If sown early in spring will bloom first year. Pkt., 10c.

GILLIFLOWER (See Stocks)

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)

Half hardy annual, 18 inches high. A very desirable lasting flower, valued for its handsome globe-shaped flowers which bloom in a variety of colors and if cut when fully matured retain their shape and beauty when dried. Also good for fresh cut flowers. Plants should be set a foot apart.

Sow seed outdoors in well pulverized, rich soil after all danger from frost has passed, covering seed to a depth of about three times its size. Press soil down firmly and when plants are well established, thin out or transplant to prevent crowding. If started indoors, young plants should be transplanted to the open after ground has become warm and the weather thoroughly settled.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c.

GORDS

Desirable in many places where an immense amount of vine is wanted quickly. The blooms of some are quite striking and handsome. With many sorts the fruit is unique, ornamental and often useful.

Dipper—Fruit makes an excellent dipper and may be used for wren's nests.

Dishcloth or Towel. Luffa Acutangula known as Sing-kwa.—The fruit is eaten when young, being cooked like squash or served in soups and stews. The young fruit is sometimes sliced and dried. Many women prefer a dishcloth made of this Gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left.

Japense Nest Egg—Fruit looks exactly like a hen's egg and may be used as nest eggs.

Ornamental Pomegranate or Queen's Sweet Pocket Melon—Fruit deliciously perfumed and may be carried in the pocket or laid among linens.

Sugar Trough—Thick shells, very durable.

All Varieties—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

GYPSOPHILA

Elegans Grandiflora Alba (Angel's Breath)—Annual. Graceful plants of fairy-like growth. In demand for cutting and combining with other flowers. An improved, large-flowering, pure white, of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during season to keep up supply. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.**

Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—One of the most useful and graceful of hardy perennial plants, the tiny white flowers being borne in myriads on slender stems. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c.**

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)

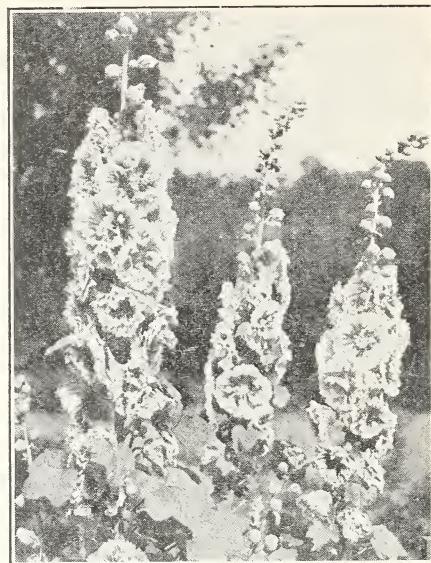
Hardy annual of easiest culture; our best "Everlasting" flowers, the dried double blooms being handsome in winter bouquets. Gather before the blooms expand and hang heads downwards in cool place.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

HELIOTROPE

Much admired border and bedding plants, valued for the blue color and fragrance of their branching clusters of small salver-shaped flowers. Sow seed early in spring, in mellow soil, indoors, when plants are one to two inches high put into pots. Transplant when three to four inches high. Half hardy perennial; one and one-half to two feet high.

Elegans, Mixed—Pkt., 10c.



Hollyhock

HOLLYHOCKS

Unsurpassed among the perennials for mass or clump planting, for planting among shrubs or as a background. Grow five feet high and show off best when given plenty of room.

Double Varieties—

Newport Pink, Black, Salmon, Yellow, Crimson, Mixed, Blood Red. Above varieties, **pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.75.**

Single Mixed—More permanent and hardy than the double and when planted with a deep green background, such as arborvitae hedge, they afford a most striking effect.

Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

Allegheny Mixed—Flowers come single, semi-double and double, seldom less than 5 inches across, and are beautifully fringed. They are perpetual bloomers, two to four buds forming at the base of every leaf, where the old-style Hollyhocks have but one or two. These buds open in succession, prolonging the flowering season until autumn. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c.**

HUMULUS (Japanese Hop Variegated)

Hardy annual. 15 feet.

A very ornamental and fast growing climber. In shape the foliage resembles the common hop, but they are beautifully splashed and marbled with silvery white and dark green. Fine for screens, arbors, etc.

Sow one inch deep when all danger of frost is past, in good rich soil, thin out seedlings 9 inches apart. **Pkt., 10c.**

HYACINTH BEAN

(See Dolichos)

IPOMOEA (Moonflower)

These beautiful climbers grow rapidly, to a height of twenty to thirty feet in a single season. Foliage is large, dense, and luxuriant, and splendid shade for porches. Plant an inch deep in rich soil early in spring when trees are in leaf. For Northern states, seed should be started indoors early in March, setting vines outdoors when trees are in leaf.

White-Seeded—The vines bear many immense white flowers, 6 inches across. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.**

JAPANESE HOP VINE (See *Humulus*)**JOB'S TEARS** (*Coix Lachrymae*)

Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves and seeds of a light slate color. Valuable for formation of winter bouquets with everlasting flowers. Strings of lovely beads are formed from seeds. Height 3 feet. Hardy annual. **Pkt., 10c.**

LADY SLIPPER (See *Balsam*)
LANTANA

Tender perennial. Height 2 to 3 feet.

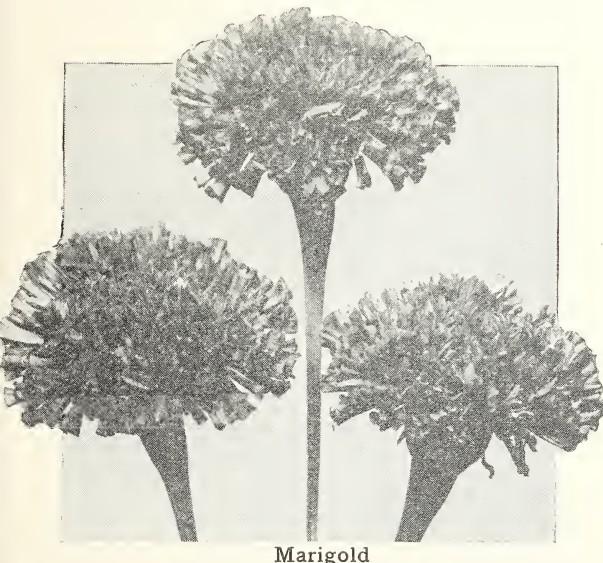
A beautiful and most desirable greenhouse plant, also suitable for summer bedding. The plants are constantly in bloom, the flower heads somewhat resembling verbenas. Colors orange, white, rose and red.

Sow under glass in early spring, cover quarter of an inch, using very fine soil. Transplant when large enough to handle, three inches apart, or pot up singly. Plant out 2 feet apart in rich deep ground, when danger from frost is past.

French Hybrids, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

LARKSPUR
(See *Delphinium*)**LOBELIA**

Crystal Palace Compacta—The dwarf sorts are charming plants, adapted for bedding, pots, neat edging and are effective in masses, being covered with flowers a long time. Sow outdoors after danger of frost is over; or start plants in pots in greenhouse or hot-bed, early in spring and transplant in May to place outdoors. Half hardy annual; about six inches high, blue with lighter center. **Pkt., 10c.**



Marigold

MARIGOLD (*Tagetes*)

Hardy annual. Height 2 to 3 feet.

There is no more showy, late summer and fall flower than the Marigold. Unsurpassed for massed beds or clumps in the border. The immense double flower heads are deep orange and lemon colored.

For early planting, sow in sunny window or frame, or in the open later. Transplant 18 inches apart.

Tall African Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Tall Lemon Queen—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Tall Orange Queen—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Dwarf French Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU**(See Four o'Clock)****MEXICAN FIRE BUSH**
(*Kochia Tricophylla*)

Hardy annual. Height 2 to 3 feet.

Grown for its symmetrical form and attractive foliage. A quick grower, it forms a Cypress-like hedge, the foliage being finely cut and pleasing shade of light green. In fall the entire plant takes on a deep red hue.

Sow thinly in well and deeply cultivated ground, when danger of frost is past, and thin out or transplant seedlings to stand 18 inches apart. **Pkt., 10c.**

MIGNONETTE (*Reseda*)

Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

The garden is incomplete without this exquisitely fragrant flower. A few sprays in a bouquet of mixed flowers gives a finishing touch and lovely aroma.

Sow thinly quarter of an inch deep, in fine rich soil when the weather is settled, and all danger of frost is past, afterwards thinning out the seedlings to stand 6 inches apart. Flowers continuously all season.

Sweet Scented—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

MIRABILIS
(See Four o'Clock)**MOONFLOWER**
(See *Ipomoea*)**MORNING GLORY**
(See *Convolvulus Major*)

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*)

MYOSOTIS (Forget-Me-Not)

Dainty, sweetly-scented, little flowers that appeal to everybody. A few plants impart a delicious odor to the house, garden or greenhouse. Seed may be sown anytime from spring until mid-summer. Half-hardy perennial. 8 inches. **Pkt., 10c.**



Nasturtium

NASTURTIUM (*Tropaeolum*)

Few plants are more easily grown or remain longer in bloom than the Nasturtium. In favorable soil flowers are produced in abundance throughout the season. Seed is usually sown outdoors as soon as the weather is warm, in the row where the plants are to remain. Well pulverized soil, well drained and moderately rich, should be used and the seed covered with about one inch of fine soil, firmly pressed down. A sunny situation is essential. If the soil is very rich the plants give a large amount of foliage but few flowers.

It is fine for cutting. The tall or trailing variety is a useful plant for walls or stumps, also for porch boxes or hanging baskets. The dwarf varieties form compact bushes. Both flower all summer.

Tall or Climbing

Of quick growth, covering a wall, ledge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom. On cloudy days when "high fog" is overhead, yellow flowers, such as Nasturtiums, are particularly pleasing. A cheerful tone runs through all the shades and the colors are exceptionally bright.

Coquette—A fancy strain of large flowered Nasturtiums, quite distinct from the ordinary varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Moonlight—Light straw-yellow; very large and fine flowering. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Mixed—Good mixture of the ordinary varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Dwarf Varieties

The plants form a small, round bush, 6 to 10 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer. Do not water too much nor sow on rich ground if abundance of bloom is desired. Dwarf Nasturtiums are excellent to line roadways or wherever a border is pretty.

Empress of India—Dark reddish green foliage, deep crimson flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Rose—A shade of salmon rose. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Golden King—Fine orange-yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Cloth of Gold—Has golden-yellow leaves and bright scarlet flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Vesuvius—A large flowered variety, beautiful blooms of salmon-pink. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Chameleon—An odd and very interesting strain, producing flowers of several colors and varied markings on one plant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Pearl—A very pale yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

Fine Mixed—Many colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

NICOTIANA

(Tuberose-Flowered-Tobacco)

Half hardy annual. Height 2½ feet.

Handsome bedding plants of the tobacco family, valuable for long and free blooming.

Best and quickest results will be had by sowing the seed in sunny window or frames, though it may be sown in the open. Cover very lightly and thin out the seedlings to stand one foot apart.

White—Pkt., 10c. **Crimson**—Pkt., 10c.

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-Mist)

Also known as Lady-in-the-Green and as Devil-in-a-Bush, because the blossoms are partly concealed by the finely cut foliage. The large oddly shaped flowers are surrounded by a very dense fringe or wreath of mossy fibres. Both plant and flower are handsome and require but little care. Sow seed in spring in good soil, or may be sown in fall. Hardy annual.

Damascena—Double blue flowers; one and one-half to two feet high. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

PANSIES

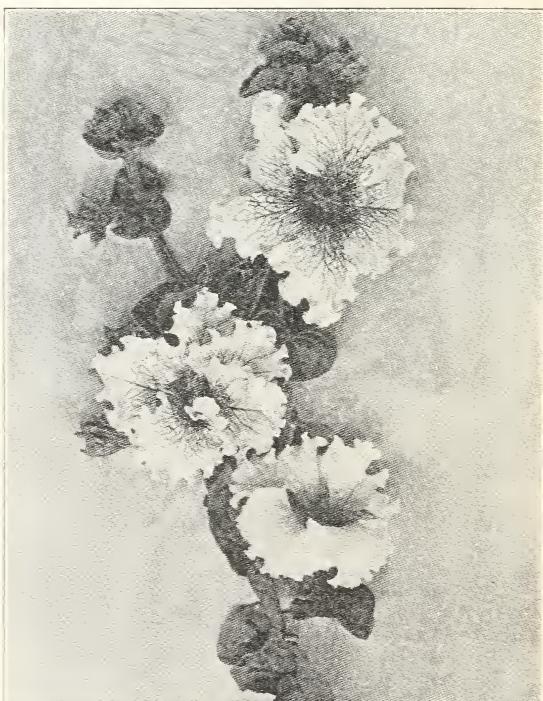
Beautiful free flowering plants succeeding best in cool locations, though they also flourish even in dry warm positions if the ground is well prepared. Use plenty of well-rotted cow manure, mixing it well with the soil, or failing this, substitute leaf mould.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in early spring, and thin out or transplant 9 inches apart. For early spring blooming, sow during fall in the open or in frames.

Give a little protection, such as leaves or rough litter, to the outdoor plants during winter.

Adams' Mixture—Is a mixture consisting of a grand assortment from the world's leading specialists. Fine form and splendid range of colors—often in lighter shades. The rich, velvet petals are thick and heavy. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 50c; oz., \$2.50.

Cassier's Giant Mixed—Immense size, and the popular Odier type, all three-spotted or five-spotted on backgrounds of rich colors; compact growth. Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$4.50.



Petunia

PETUNIA

*Half hardy perennial. 12 inches.
(Blooms the first year from seed.)*

One of our finest bedding plants, flowering continuously until frost, useful alike for massed bedding or as edgings to taller plants. The colors range from pure white through shades of pink, rose and crimson, to deep blue.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in rich, well-cultivated, extra fine ground. Thin out or transplant one foot apart. Or better, sow in pots or boxes in sunny window. As the seed is extra fine, merely press it firmly into the top of well-prepared soil, and cover with newspaper, removing it as soon as the seed germinates. Use care not to wash the seeds out in watering. In the fall, the plants may be potted for winter flowering indoors.

Royal Purple (Large Flowering Single)—Immense flowers of deep royal purple. The petals are most attractively waved and of velvety appearance. Pkt., 25c.

Elk's Pride (Large Flowering Single)—Dark purple. Pkt., 20c.

Giants of California, Mixed (Single)—The highest type of single Petunias. The immense flowers are ruffled, fluted and fringed and appear in a great variety of colors. Pkt., 20c.

Rosy Morn (Single)—Brilliant rose, with white throat. Plants are small, compact and flower freely. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.

Howard's Star (Single)—Deep crimson, with a distinct white star in center. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

Adams' Special Mixed—Best of older varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII

Hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

A most effective annual with dazzlingly brilliant flowers. Grown in masses of one color or in mixture they always attract attention. The flowers are produced in great abundance and continuously throughout the season if no seed is allowed to set.

Sow quarter of an inch deep in rich, well-cultivated soil, and thin out the seedlings 6 inches apart.

Large-Flowering, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

Star-Shaped—Long, pointed petals, which give the flowers a star-like appearance; plants grow compact and dwarf. Mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 10c.

PINKS
(See Dianthus)

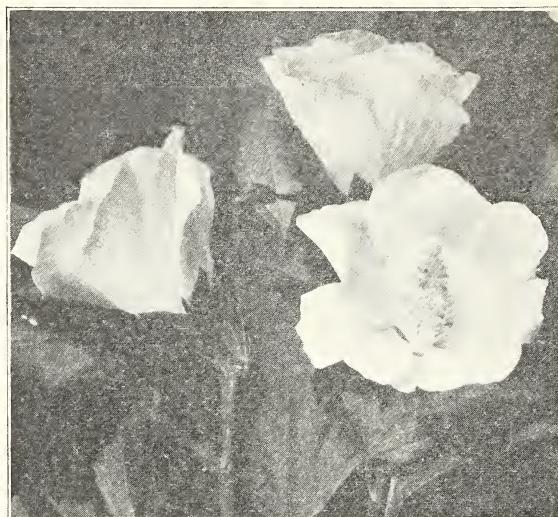
POPPY
Annual Varieties

Shirley—Producing through a long season large single flowers of delicate colors, from pure white through shades of pink and rose to scarlet and carmine-red. If cut before the blooms are fully expanded, they will keep fresh for several days. Hardy annual, about twenty inches high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Double Carnation, Mixed—Large showy double fringed flowers of various colors; hardy annual, about two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

Double Choice, Mixed—Very large, double Poppies in a variety of colors. About two feet high. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

POPPY—Continued



Poppy—Shirley

Perennial Varieties

Iceland—Height, 15 inches. Elegant free flowering plants bearing flowers in abundance all summer. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

Oriental Poppies should be sown in early spring in the open ground as soon as it is fit to work. The plants disappear during July and August, appearing again as soon as the weather gets cool. When this fall growth starts is the time they should be transplanted to their permanent flowering quarters. It is well to mark the places they are planted with a stake to insure the roots against disturbance during their annual resting period.

Oriental (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer-flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2½ feet high, with large deep scarlet flowers; having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal, exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c.

Oriental Mixed—Saved from a large number of named sorts, embracing all of the colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY
(See Eschscholtzia)

PORTULACA (Sun Plant)

One of the best hardy annuals. Easy to cultivate; thrives best in sunny location. Flowers are of richest colors and bloom the entire summer. Are used for massing in beds, borders, rock work, or for sowing broadcast over sunny embankments.

Single, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.

Double, Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.

RED HOT POKER
(See Tritoma)

RESEDA
(See Mignonette)

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)

Half hardy annuals. 8 to 12 feet.

This magnificent foliage plant is picturesquely showy and imposing, lending to the garden a truly sub-tropical effect. When grown singly it forms a perfect pyramid of gigantic leaves which with the brightly colored seed pods make a perfect oriental picture.

Sow 2 inches deep when all danger from frost is over, or the seed may be started under glass. Set out, or transplant three feet apart.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)

Long a favorite bedding plant, also grown for conservatory decoration, bearing long spikes of flowers in great profusion from July to frost; seed should be sown early, either indoors or in hotbed, and young plants transplanted when weather has become settled and warm. May also be sown in open ground in May. **Splendens**—Beautiful bright scarlet; 3 feet. Pkt., 10c., $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.

Bonfire—One of the finest of Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand above the dark green foliage and cover the plant. Attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most gorgeous plants. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

Zurich—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about 2 feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being earliest to bloom. Pkt., 20c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride)

An old-fashioned but most attractive flower. Its great abundance and long succession of richly colored, fragrant blossoms on long stems make it one of the most useful decorative plants of the garden. Desirable for cutting as well as for beds and borders. Flower heads about two inches across; florets double, surrounding the thimble-shaped cone.

Seed may be sown in place as soon as ground can be worked; or for earlier blooming sow in hotbed early in spring and transplant one and one-half feet apart. Hardy annual; about two to two and one-half feet high. **Mixed Colors**—Pkt., 10c.

Caucasica—A hardy perennial variety, with pale blue flowers 4 to 5 inches across, and long stems. One of the handsomest perennial flowers; valuable for cutting. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER

Hardy annual climber.

This beautiful vine serves a double purpose, as in addition to the extreme beauty of the bright scarlet flowers, they are followed by large pods of beans which are much used for trellis, arbors, etc. Succeeding best in rather cool locations. Height 12 to 15 feet.

Sow 3 inches deep in rich, thoroughly cultivated soil, when all danger from frost is past. Thin out to 12 to 18 inches apart. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET SAGE

(See Salvia)

SHASTA DAISY (Alaska)

(*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*)

Hardy perennial. Height 2 feet.

Splendid perennial plants with large single white flowers with yellow centers. The flowers are borne on long stems and are excellent for cutting. The plants produce an abundance of bloom, making them very desirable.

Seed may be sown in the open ground early in spring, but better results are usually obtained from sowings made in boxes indoors and plants set out after they have made some growth. Well pulverized soil, preferably light sandy loam, should be used and the seed covered one-fourth inch. Pkt., 10c.



Snap Dragon

SNAP DRAGON (See *Antirrhinum*)

STOCKS (Gilliflower)

Half hardy annual. Height 1 foot.

A most popular annual for bedding, and much used for pot culture. The sturdy foliage is greyish green, dense spikes, and in many pleasing colors. Delightfully fragrant, and when grown in cool locations in deeply cultivated rich soil bloom for many weeks.

Sow indoors; transplant to boxes or frames, three inches apart, and plant out when the weather is settled, 9 inches apart. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c.

STRAW FLOWER (See *Helichrysum*).

SWEET PEAS

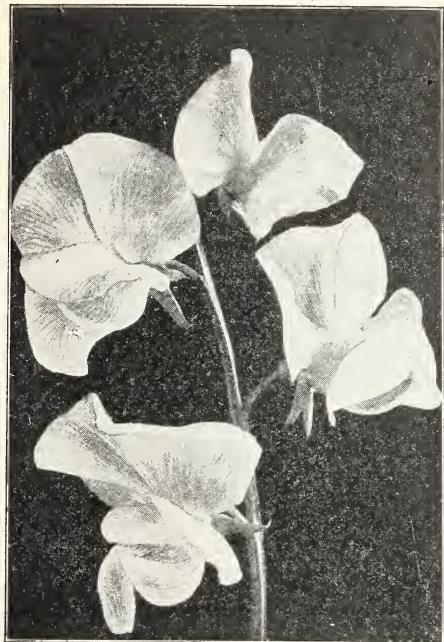
Sweet Peas are deep rooting. The soil where they are to be planted should be dug to a depth of eighteen inches. They are also gross feeders and a liberal amount of fertilizer will insure luxuriant growth and large flowers. Dig the fertilizer well under and see that the soil has settled and is firm before the seeds are planted. This result can be quickly obtained by tramping and watering. The seeds are usually sown in shallow trenches about three inches deep and covered only 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The balance of the earth is filled in after the young plants have grown a few inches. In certain heavy soils it is best not to cover the seed more than one inch at any time. Seeds may be spaced one or two inches apart in the trench and the young plants gradually thinned to six inches to prevent crowding.

A support for the vines must be provided early. They require a liberal amount of water. The flowers must be gathered often and should any seed pods form, these must be immediately removed to insure a prolonged blooming period.

In growing Sweet Peas out of season, the vines are protected with cheese cloth or other light material. If the cloth is stretched above the plants it provides sufficient protection against strong sunshine in summer.

Spencer Varieties

The Spencers have large waved flowers which are produced abundantly on long strong stems, making the blossoms most desirable for cutting. The plants of Spencer varieties when grown outdoors are usually in bloom longer than other Sweet Peas, as most of the blossoms fall off after maturity without setting pods. A characteristic of Spencers is an "open keel,"



Sweet Peas

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

Apple Blossom—Bright rose standard with wings of light primrose tinted rose-carmine. Free blooming and of robust growth.

Asta Ohn—Suffused lavender or tinted mauve sometimes with pinkish tinge. Large and wavy. Among the very best of the deeper lavender Spencers.

Blanche Ferry—Standard bright carmine rose and wings white and tinted with light pink.

Crimson King—A rich deep crimson, does not burn.

Countess—Bright clear pink, darker towards the edges; large, open form; long stems. Considered the best deep pink sweet pea.

King Edward—Brilliant crimson-scarlet; very large size and of open form. One of the best of the pure red or crimson Spencers.

King White—The form, size, vigor, waviness and purity of color, give it pre-eminence as the best Spencer introduced. Seed white.

White—Standard and wings of pure white, beautifully waved and fluted. An especially attractive variety of very large size. Seed white.

Fiery Cross—The wings are a rich cherry-orange, harmonizing perfectly with the deeper standard.

Barbara—A superb salmon-colored blossom that makes a telling bunch either for exhibition or table decoration. Requires shading against strong sun.

Jack Cornwell—Dark violet.

Spencer Mixed—There are many who like to have a showy row of finest mixed Spencers. The blend contains the cream of the finest named Spencer varieties and will delight all who want a grand variety of colors.

Grandiflora Varieties

America—Clear scarlet on a white ground.

Prima Donna—Soft pink.

Black Knight—Rich glossy blackish maroon. Immense attractive flowers borne in profusion.

Dorothy Eckford—The largest flowered white variety. Great bloomer.

King Edward VII—A true giant-flowered variety; the best dark red in existence.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Lavender with blue wings. **Countess of Radnor**—A beautiful lavender of hooded form.

Flora Norton—Light clear blue; medium size.

Janet Scott—A grand deep rich pink.

Queen Alexandra—Flowers bright red, large, semi-hooded. Unsurpassed in brilliancy.

Mrs. Collier—A lighter shade of primrose than Mrs. Kenyon. Seed white.

Lord Nelson (Brilliant Blue)—The best grandiflora dark blue; semi-hooded.

Mrs. Kenyon—A decided novelty. Large flowered sort, of handsome primrose or yellow color.

Navy Blue—The darkest and truest blue of any variety. Free bloomer.

Miss Willmott—A fine orange-pink, showing veins of deeper tint. Flowers semi-hooded, good size, on long stems; plant very vigorous.

Grandiflora Mixed—This mixture made from surplus stocks of seeds as are grown in trial plots, together with the seeds from fields of mixed colors. Contains a wide range of new varieties.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS

Spencer—

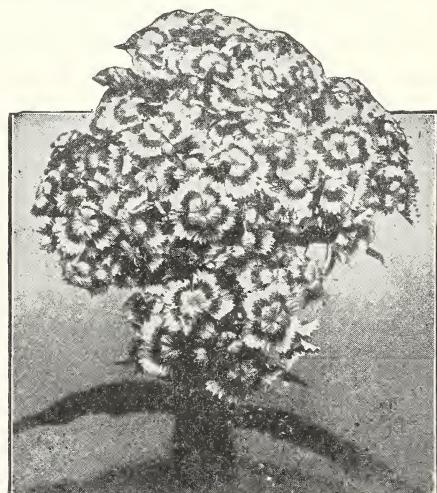
Apple Blossom	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
Asta Ohn	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
Blanche Ferry	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
Crimson King	Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
Countess	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
King Edward	Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
King White	Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.
White	Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
Fiery Cross	Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
Barbara	Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.
Jack Cornwell	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.
Mixed	Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Grandiflora—

All Varieties	Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.
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SUNFLOWER (*Helianthus*)

Dwarf Double—Far superior to common Sunflowers. The large, rich golden yellow flowers are produced on each branch. Makes a beautiful hedge. Annual. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 35c.



Sweet William

SWEET WILLIAM
(See *Dianthus*)

TAGETES
(See Marigold)

THUNBERGIA ALATA
(Black-Eyed Susan)

Half hardy annual climbing or trailing vine.

A very charming and beautiful rapid growing vine, useful for window boxes, baskets or trailing over banks, etc. It blooms most profusely the entire season until frost, the flowers being pure white, buff and orange, with large dark eyes.

Sow thinly in fine rich soil when the weather is settled and thin out or transplant to 12 inches apart. Or seed may be started under glass during early spring. Pkt., 10c.

TRITOMA
(Red-Hot Poker, Flame Flower, or
Torch Lily)

Hybrida—The introduction of new continuous flowering Tritomas has given them a prominent place among hardy bedding plants. It is not generally known that they are readily grown from seed, many flowering the first year if sown early. Flowers borne in compact form on stout 3 and 4 ft. stems, having the appearance at a distance of orange and red colored spear heads. Require protection during winter, unless in very sheltered position. Pkt., 10c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA

Half hardy annual trailing plant.

One of the most beautiful occupants of our flower borders. Blooming freely all season until frosts, and in the most brilliant colors. Admirable for solid beds or masses and also for edging.

Sow one-eighth inch deep in boxes or pots of fine soil, transplant to other boxes three inches apart, and plant out in a warm sunny position when danger from frost is past.

Violet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Scarlet—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Rose—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

Lucifer—A new deep Cardinal variety. Pkt., 10c.

Mixed—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

VINCA (Periwinkle)

Ornamental free-blooming plants, with dark laurel-like foliage and handsome pink and white flowers. Seed should be sown early and then the plants will bloom the first summer. They can be taken up in the fall like Chrysanthemums, potted, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seed germinates slowly.

Alba Pura—Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

Delicata—Soft pink. Pkt., 10c.

Rosea Alba—White with crimson eye. Pkt., 10c.

Rosea—Rose with crimson eye. Pkt., 10c.

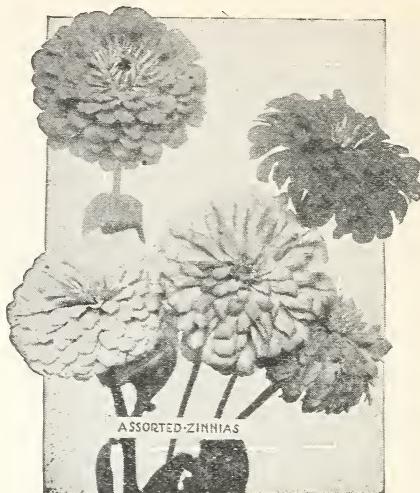
Mixed—Above named varieties mixed. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLETS, SWEET SCENTED
(*Viola odorata*)

Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches.

The plants should be grown in rich soil during the summer, never allowing them to suffer for want of moisture, and in the fall transplant into rich soil in cold frames, for winter and spring blooming.

Sow in boxes of fine soil, one-eighth inch deep, and transplant to rich soil 6 inches apart. Pkt., 15c.



Zinnia

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)

Half hardy annual. Height 2 feet.

A brilliant colored and most satisfactory annual, bearing continuously throughout summer and until frost, large double flowers in a great variety of color.

Sow thinly in fine soil when danger of frost is past, cover seed not more than quarter of an inch, and thin out or transplant seedlings to 18 inches apart.

Giant Double

An improved strain which produces immense double flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter in an extremely wide range of colors. The plants are hardy, of very vigorous growth, often 3 feet high, and remain in bloom from early summer until killed by severe frost.



Dahlia Flowered Zinnia

ZINNIA—(Continued)

Dahlia Flowered

Dahlia-Flowered Zinnias are of very recent origin yet they quickly became known because of their many outstanding features. The flowers are of immense size. They are made up of a large number of small petals which stand well apart, adding greatly to the grace and looseness of the blooms. This is a decided improvement over the Giant Mammoth type, which many gardeners consider stiff in effect. The plants make a strong growth and form a compact, well-rounded bush about 2 feet tall. The flowers are borne on long sturdy stems from midsummer until frost.

PRICES ON ZINNIA

Giant Dahlia Flowered—

Crimson Monarch.....	Pkt., 20c.
Exquisite (Light Rose).....	Pkt., 20c.
Golden State (Yellow).....	Pkt., 20c.
Polar Bear (White).....	Pkt., 20c.
Purple Prince.....	Pkt., 20c.
Adams' Dahlia Flowered Mixture.....	Pkt., 20c.

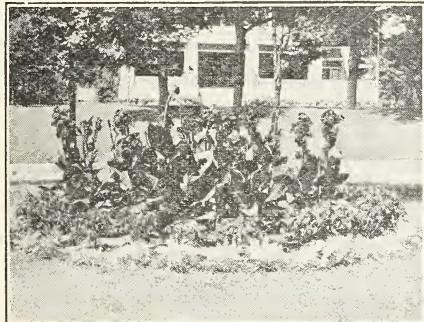
Giant Double Flowered—

Black Knight (Deep Red).....	Pkt., 10c.
White.....	Pkt., 10c.
Crimson.....	Pkt., 10c.
Canary Yellow.....	Pkt., 10c.
Violet.....	Pkt., 10c.
Pink.....	Pkt., 10c.
Salmon.....	Pkt., 10c.
Adams' Giant Flowered Mixture.....	Pkt., 10c.

Small Flowering—

Curled and Chested.....	Pkt., 10c.
Red Riding Hood.....	Pkt., 10c.
Adams' Small Flowered Mixture.....	Pkt., 10c.

BULBS



Cannas

CANNAS

Cannas can be used in a great many different ways: As a center, as a background for a flower bed, in front of the house or fence, as a screen, etc.

The culture of Cannas is very simple. Plant the bulbs four inches deep in good soil and water throughout the summer. The bulbs should not be planted outdoors until the soil is thoroughly warm as they will rot in cold soil.

Be sure you order at least a few of these new Cannas. We know you will be delighted with them.

Apricot—The color is a buff-yellow base, overspread with salmon-pink, making a mass effect of rich apricot. Foliage green. Height 4 feet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

CANNAS—Continued

Ambassador—Color poppy red; very brilliant flowers are borne in immense trusses on strong stalks well above the foliage; petals measuring from 2 to 2½ inches across. Plant is very vigorous. Foliage bronze. Height 3½ to 4 feet. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

Meteor—The color is a rich blood-red. Magnificent, showy, and free-blooming variety for bedding purposes. Blooms are borne in the greatest profusion and the flower trusses are of enormous size. They are carried erectly on a fine strong stem. Foliage green. Height 5 feet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

The President—Color red. This Canna is superior to most other varieties in the quality and also the quantity of bloom. Color rich glowing scarlet (more than red), and the immense firm flowers are produced on strong erect stalks well above the large, rich, green foliage. Height 4 feet. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

City of Portland—Color pink. This is one of the best pink Cannas in existence. The flowers are of largest size, borne on heavy trusses, and bloom continuously, a glowing shade of pink, much brighter and clearer than any other pink variety. The foliage is substantial and strong, and free from defects. Foliage green. Height 3½ feet. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.

King Humbert—Color orange-red. Flowers are large in size and are often streaked with gold. One of the finest and most popular Cannas. Foliage bronze. Height 3½ feet. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Yellow King Humbert (Queen Helene)—Color yellow. Identical with King Humbert in habit of growth and flowering, and produces yellow flowers, dotted with red. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet striped flower which we consider an improvement rather than defect. Foliage green. Height 5 feet. Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.

Wintzer's Colossal—Color scarlet. Without a doubt the largest flowered Canna yet produced. Flowers of vivid scarlet and of mammoth size. Foliage green. Height 5 feet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

Karl Merck—Flower a pure yellow with tinge of orange and flecked with pink dashes, becoming red in throat. Fine large flowers and large truss. Strong grower. Foliage green. Height 4 feet. Each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50.

SELECT DAHLIAS

Dahlias should be grown where they will receive the sun the greater part of the day. Will grow in almost any kind of soil. After plants are killed by first frost the roots should be dug and stored in a cool cellar away from furnace heat.

The following varieties, each, 20c; dozen, \$2.00.
Not prepaid.

Pink Varieties

Delice—The flowers are held facing, well above the foliage on straight, stiff stems, one of the loveliest of this class, on account of its wonderful color; a bright luminous pink.

Queen Mary—A grand decorative that has proven its worth as the best deep pink for all purposes. Color clear silvery cerise pink. The plant is a healthy, vigorous, upright branching grower, producing giant flowers.

Sylvia—Deep pink, tinting lighter toward center. A splendid cut flower, on long stems.

DAHLIAS—Continued

Red Varieties

Mina Burgle (Decorative)—The plant is a strong grower, producing rich Cardinal red flowers of fine form. We offer a select strain of roots.

Jack Rose (Decorative Type)—The flowers are large, brilliant crimson-red; full but open faced, with long, flat petals, furnishing magnificent cut flowers.

Red Duke—Rich, dazzling, Cardinal red; splendid form, with quilled petals.

Yellow Varieties

Mrs. J. Harrison Dick—Here is the Dahlia supreme, for cutting or the garden. Color citron-yellow at center, outer petals suffused and overlaid salmon-pink, a lovely and effective combination, especially under artificial light. The plant is a wonderful grower of branching habit, producing perfect flowers in greatest profusion.

Minnie McCullough (Decorative)—The best "Autumn shade" variety; golden yellow, tipped red. Fine form and profuse bloomer.

Yellow Colosse—Clear canary yellow, produced on long stems. The plant is a vigorous grower with luxurious lace-like foliage.



Dahlia

White Varieties

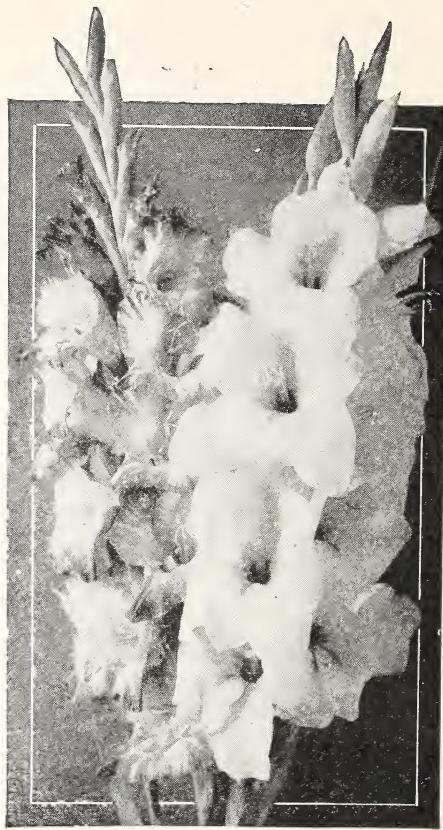
White Swan—Show. Pure white. Strong, vigorous bloomer, on long, stiff stems.

Mme. Aymond—Large flower, white suffused primrose and pink, shaded cerise.

Flora—A splendid snow white, of finest form on good stems. An early and profuse bloomer.

DOUBLE TUBEROSES

One of the most charming and fragrant of our summer-flowering bulbs, throwing up large spikes of pure white double flowers which are very useful for decorative work. Plant in the open ground during May. By starting in pots during March, a succession of bloom can be had all summer. Excelsior pearl bulbs. Per dozen, 50c.



Gladiolus

GLADIOLUS

A flower which has great variation in color; fine for garden decoration and satisfactory for cutting; cut when first flower opens and if kept in fresh water, every bud will open. Plant the bulbs 4 to 6 inches deep and 6 inches apart about May 1st in this locality. They will not flower in the shade, but are not particular as to soil.

America (Pink)—Soft lavender pink, very light, almost a tinted white, the blossoms retaining their vigor and delicate coloring. **Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.**

Panama (Pink)—A favorite wherever high-grade varieties are grown. Rich rose-pink. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.**

Mrs. Frank Pendleton (Pink)—The light color slightly flushed with pink is brought into strong contrast with the maroon blotch on the three lower petals. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.**

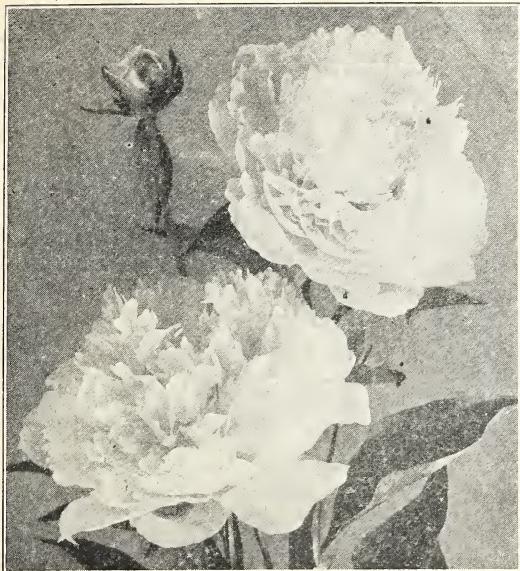
Francis King (Red)—Well known variety. Flame color. One of the best florists' varieties. **Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.**

Schwaben (Yellow)—Imported variety with strong, erect spikes and large well-expanded flowers of canary yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. The best and freest growing yellow variety. **Each, 5c; dozen, 50c.**

Herada (Mauve)—The large blooms are pure mauve, glistening and clear, with deeper markings in throat. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.**

Chicago White (White)—Is now in the lead with the local grower who produces a market for his own flowers, designs and funeral work. **Each, 10c; dozen, \$1.00.**

Perfection Mixture—This splendid mixture is a blending of high-grade named varieties and has a great range of colors. **Each, 7c; dozen, 75c.**



Peony

PEONIES

Remarkably Fine for a Permanent Bed.

Free bloomers, flowers of largest size, and contrast in colors will afford the greatest opportunity for mixed bouquets of these wondrous blossoms. These are the most gorgeous flowers and this the greatest opportunity in all our hardy plant department.

Festiva Maxima—White, blotch of red in center. One of the very best bloomers.

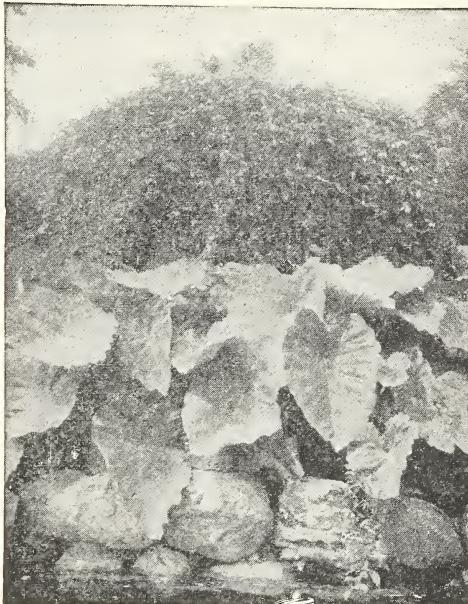
Floral Treasure—Light rose-pink; very fine.

Edulis Superba—Clear pink. Fragrant.

Richard Cairnes—Deep blood-red.

Rose Fragrans—Late. Very fragrant. Color old rose.

Above varieties, each, 35c; 6 for \$1.75; dozen, \$3.00.



Elephant's Ear (Caladium)

**CALADIUM ESCULENTUM
(Elephant's Ear)**

An effective plant of tropical appearance. The plants make a good show when set out separately or in masses. A very beautiful round bed can be made by putting three Caladiums in the center, then a circle of Dwarf Cannas and then a border of some easily grown annuals, like Nasturtiums.

Caladiums do best in a rich, loose soil, and if given an abundance of water will grow to an enormous size. The leaves often measure three feet long and 20 inches wide. Bulbs may be taken up in the fall and stored in sand through the winter.

Extra Large Bulbs, 40c each; 12 for \$4.00.

Medium Bulbs, 25c each; 12 for \$2.50.

☞ Protect your Flowers and Shrubs with ☞

ALL-ROUND SPRAY

The latest improvement in the insecticide field

Destroys Sucking and Chewing Insects

Controls Blight and Fungous Diseases

Safe to Use on All Flowers and Shrubs

PRICES: Quarter Pound, 35c; Pound, 85c

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Twine

Cotton Twine

4-ply, in balls, packed 5 lbs. in a package. For tying vegetables.

Per 5-lb. pkg., each \$2.25.

Cotton Twine

In large cone-shaped spools, weighing about 2 lbs. Price per lb., 45c.

Jute Twine

For sewing sacks; also used for tying grape vines. 5-ply, per skein, 25c each.

Jute Twine

Same as above except 2-ply, in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. balls. Per ball, 20c.

Binder Twine

Good quality, Balls about 5 lbs. Each 90c. Write for prices on 50 lb. bales.

Garden Stakes

The 8, 10 and 12 inch Garden Stakes are packed in boxes of 500, 250 and 100, respectively.

Wooden, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide.

	Per 100	Per 1000
8-inch.	\$1.00	\$ 9.00
10-inch.	1.50	12.00
12-inch.	2.00	15.00

Match Sticks

Pointed, heavy, hardwood sticks dyed green. 12-inch, 1,000, \$2.50; 18-inch, 1,000, \$3.50.

Japanese Plant Stakes

Painted Green

	Per 100	Per 1000
Size 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	\$0.75	\$ 5.00
Size 2 feet.....	.90	6.00
Size 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	1.20	7.00
Size 3 feet.....	1.50	8.50
Size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	1.75	9.50
Size 4 feet.....	2.00	10.00

Cane Stakes (Plain)

	Per 100	Per 1000
6 to 8 feet.....	\$2.00	\$15.00

Pot Labels



Pot Labels are packed in packages of 1000 each except the 10 and 12-inch, which are put up in packages of 500.

Five per cent discount on 10,000 lots.

Pot Labels, wooden, $\frac{5}{8}$ in. wide.

	Plain Per 100	Painted Per 100	Plain Per 1000	Painted Per 1000
4-inch.....	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$1.30	\$ 1.60
5-inch.....	.35	.40	1.75	2.10
6-inch.....	.45	.50	2.10	2.50
10-inch.....	1.00	1.10	6.50	7.50
12-inch.....	1.25	1.35	8.75	10.00

Tree Labels



3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, notched and copper wired.

Per 100, 35c; per 1000, \$2.25.

Bull-Dog Paper Clip

The Florists' Reliable Grip



Grips from both sides—never becomes unfastened. Adds tone and security to package; does away with use of twine or pins. Saves its cost in time and labor many times over.

Packed in Boxes of 1,000. Postpaid, 75c.

Peerless Glass Repair Clamp For Greenhouse Roof

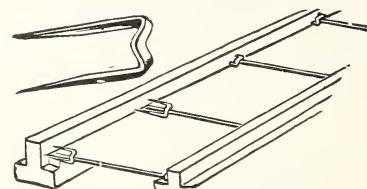


Simple device for repairing broken greenhouse glass. Easily adjusted from inside of house—saves labor, coal and glass. If applied as soon as crack is noticed, the pane is as strong as before and will not sag or drop out.

Price, per box of 100 clamps, \$1.35. Postpaid, \$1.45.

Peerless Glazing Points Galvanized

Once Used, Always Used



The Peerless Glazing Point is the only perfect Point known. The latest improvement is that both points are beveled on top and will hug close to glass when driven. Two sizes: No. 2, for medium double thick glass; No. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, for large double thick and skylight glass.

Price, per 1000, 75c, postpaid. Per 5000, postpaid, \$3.25.

Glazing Points, Zinc City



These points can be driven right or left on any size or thickness of glass. The off-set head makes them easy to drive or extract, and absolutely prevents glass from slipping. Made from pure zinc. Put up in one-pound packages, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, 1,300 to 1 lb., $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, 1,200 to 1 lb.

Per lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.75. (Postpaid.)

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Rubber Putty Bulb



The best for applying liquid putty and white lead when glazing and repairing sash and greenhouses.

Price, \$1.35. (Mail weight, 1 lb.)

Scollay's Famous Florists' Sprinkler



None better for floral work. Beware of cheap imitations. Made of best quality of rubber and will outwear any other Sprinkler in the markets. Large size, plain top. No. 1, 6 inches high.

Each, \$1.35.

Rubber Hose, Electric Non-Kinkable Guaranteed Hose

A brand of hose manufactured especially for greenhouse use. The inner tube is made of best quality rubber, very strong; the jacket of canvas or duck is mixed in such a way with the outer cover that it is extremely pliable and will not kink or crack. Order exact number of feet you require. We can cut in any length.

Guarantee—We guarantee Electric Hose against all defects in quality or workmanship for the period of one year. This guarantee does not cover improper handling or abuse. We are headquarters and can meet competition.

Price $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; couplings free; sample mailed free if desired.

1 to 24 feet; per ft.....	.25c
25 to 49 feet; per ft.....	.24c
50 to 99 feet; per ft.....	.23c
100 to 400 feet; per ft.....	.22c

In bales of 500 ft., 21c ft.

Perfect Clinching Coupling



$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch—Per pair.....	\$0.30
$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch—Per Doz.....	3.00

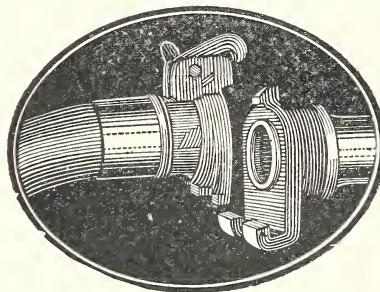
Perfect Clinching Hose Mender

A self fastening coupling that doesn't require extra bands, bolts or wires.

A hammer is the only tool you need.

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch—Per doz.	\$1.50
$\frac{5}{8}$ -inch—Per Doz.	1.50
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch—Per Doz.	1.50

The American Quick Coupling



A non-screw Hose Coupling device, for faucet, nozzle and inter-hose connection. There is no twisting of the hose when you use the Quick Coupling.

Standard size $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.

Hydrant Connection, 60c each; \$6.75 dozen.

Hose Connection, 90c each; \$10.00 dozen.

Vitaplastic Glazing Compound

This material is composed of asphalt gums and oils, especially treated, and into these gums and oils, after they have been treated, so as to last for years when exposed to the weather, we weave long staple asbestos fibre so as to give the material a "backbone." Just as concrete is reinforced with steel bars, so is Vitaplastic reinforced with this long staple asbestos fibre.

Black Only

1 gal cans, at \$2.00 per gallon.

5 gal. cans at \$1.75 per gallon.

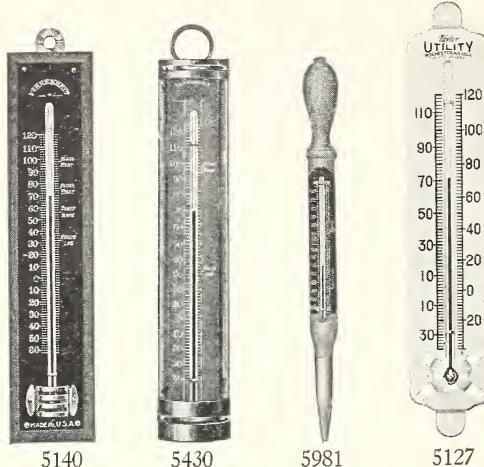
10 gal. cans at \$1.70 per gallon.

20 gal. cans at \$1.65 per gallon.

These prices f. o. b. Kansas City, Mo., excepting on 20 gallons or more, from which you may deduct freight charges from your invoice.

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Hothouse Thermometers



If wanted by mail, add 10c for postage.

No. 5140—8-inch highly polished wood back thermometer; raised scale on white enameled back; rounded edges, white filled graduations; nickel trimmings. Magnifying red mercury tubes graduated approximately minus 30 to 120 degrees F. Each, 75c.

No. 5430—8-inch Coppered Case Thermometer; red mercury, graduated from minus 30 to plus 120 degrees F; black oxidized scale, white figures and graduations; each in a box; standard quality, \$1.00.

No. 5981—15-inch Soil Thermometer; hardwood frame; oxidized brass scale; mercolor filled tubes, graduated approximately 20 to 180 degrees F., with improved mercury filled, strong metal turned point, making good contact with soil and thermometer bulb; standard quality. Each, \$2.25.

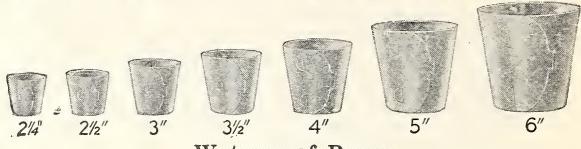
No. 5127 — Non-chipping white-enamel-on-steel frame; easy-reading black figures and graduations; temperature range 20 to 60 degrees below zero to 120 degrees F. above; red-permacolor-filled magnifying glass tube; lugs at top and bottom of case for fastening to the wall or window casing; rosette bulb guard; each in a lithographed box. Each, \$1.00.

Buschardt's Wire Plant Tie

A quick, economical and practical device for fastening plants to stakes without the use of cord.

Per 1000, \$2.00; 5000, \$9.50.

Bird's IMPROVED NEPONSET Flower Pots



Waterproof Paper

These pots are nested and packed in cases of 1,000 each except 4, 5 and 6 inch sizes, which are put up in cases of 500 each. Six at dozen rate, 50 at 100 rate.

	Packed for Shipment			
	Doz.	100	1000	in Cases Weight
2 1/4 in.....	\$0.10	\$0.65	\$ 5.00	1,000 Pots 12 lbs.
2 1/2 in.....	.10	.75	5.75	1,000 Pots 16 lbs.
3 in.....	.15	1.00	8.00	1,000 Pots 24 lbs.
3 1/2 in.....	.20	1.25	9.00	1,000 Pots 34 lbs.
4 in.....	.20	1.50	11.00	500 Pots 23 lbs.
5 in.....	.35	2.25	16.00	500 Pots 37 lbs.
6 in.....	.45	3.00	20.00	500 Pots 51 lbs.

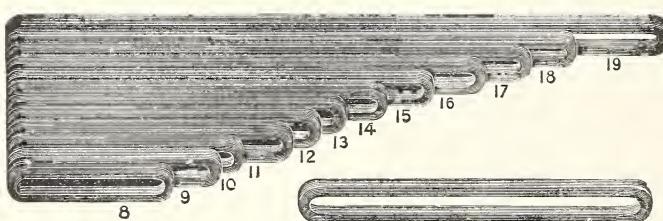
Paper Plant Bands



A square band has twice the root room of the old style round pot, giving a better chance for the plants to develop, still occupying less room in your frames. The ready-to-use feature of "Harris Plant Bands" has made them a decided success. The simplest way to handle plants for transplanting is to put them in plant bands or pots when very small. You get a fine strong plant that will mature several days or even weeks ahead of those not so treated. Have the earliest vegetables by using these bands. The bands have no bottom. Set bands in a flat or shallow box, fill with good soil. Set one plant in each and you will be more than pleased.

No.	Size	Depth	Case	Per Case	1000	Pkg. 250
1 3/4 B	1 3/4 x 1 3/4	2 1/2	6000	\$14.00	\$2.75	\$0.90
2 B	2x2	2 1/2	5000	12.50	2.90	1.00
3 B	3x3	3	2500	9.50	4.25	1.50
4 B	4x4	3	2000	9.00	5.00	1.75

All bands packed 250 to a carton. We do not break cartons.



50

Pure Rubber Bands

Rubber Bands are cheaper, quicker and cleaner than twine for bunching vegetables. They keep your Asparagus bunches neat and at all times tight.

Price per lb., any size, \$1.25.

FLORISTS' and MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES

Asparagus Knives



These are forged from 7/16 round steel, well hardened and tempered to stand rough usage. Finished with blue enamel, front part of blade nicely polished. Used also as a weeder and dandelion digger.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

Dibbers or Dibbles



All iron, hollow, light, of the proper size, shape and "hang" for transplanting celery, cabbage, tobacco, etc.; polished blade, japanned handle; length, 9 3/4 inches.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

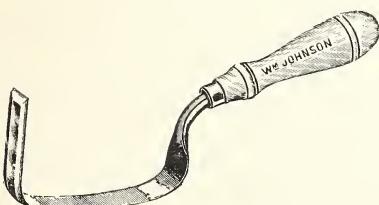
Garden Trowel



Forged Steel—Made of one piece of steel; they are strong and stout. For market gardeners' use they are the very best trowels.

Price, 5-inch, 60c; 7-inch, 70c. Postpaid.

Hand Weeder



In general use. Blade solid steel, tempered, 7/8 inch wide and 1/8 inch thick, sharpened on all edges.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

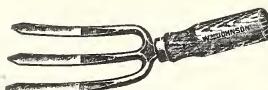
Three-Cornered Onion Weeder



A popular tool for weeding among onions, and other rowed crops.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

Garden Spading Forks



Spading Fork—Three Tine

These forks are well made, the tines are polished about half-way and adjoining part enameled blue. Polished hardwood handle with brass ferrule.

Each, 60c. Postpaid.

Baskets

Climax, 3-lb. Grape Baskets, without covers,		
per 100.	\$ 4.00	
Climax, 6-lb. Grape Basket, without covers,		
per 100.	4.00	
1/4-bu. Diamond Market Baskets, per doz. . . . .	.70	
1/2-bu. Diamond Market Baskets, per doz. . . . .	.80	
1/2-bu. Oak Picking Baskets, each. . . . .	.75	
1/2-bu. Wire Potato Baskets, each.	1.00	
1-bu. Basket, per doz.	2.25	

Berry Boxes and Crates

Berry Boxes, Leslie (500 in bdl.), pints, per		
1,000.	\$ 4.75	
Berry Crates, Leslie (10 in bdl.), pints, per		
100.	14.50	
Leslie qt. boxes (250 in bdl.), per 1000.	6.00	
Leslie qt. crates (10 in bdl.), per 100.	16.50	
American Ventilated pt. boxes, per 1000.	8.00	
American Ventilated pt. crates, per 100.	20.00	
American Ventilated pt. crates, complete, in-		
cluding boxes, per 100.	34.00	
American Ventilated qt. boxes, per 1000.	8.50	
American Ventilated qt. crates, per 100.	21.50	
American Ventilated qt. crates, complete, in-		
cluding boxes, per 100.	36.00	

We carry a large stock of these goods. Prices subject to market changes.

Box Nails and Tacks

Berry Box Tacks, per lb. . . . .	.75	
Berry Crate Nails, per lb. . . . .	.20	

Tree Protectors

Tree Protectors, per 100, \$1.15; per 1000. 10.00

Basket Making Material

Raffia—The inner skin of a palm found in Madagascar. Raffia is very strong and tough, but soft and flexible, which fact makes it the only practical article for weaving into fancy baskets, boxes and mats. In its natural color it is a light straw. The natural Raffia is also used for tying up plants in field or greenhouse.

1 lb., 30c.

FERTILIZERS



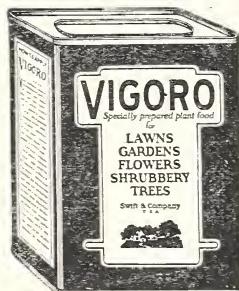
Sheep Manure

Analysis: Ammonia, 2.50 per cent; Phosphoric Acid, 1.50 per cent; Potash, 1.50 per cent. This is a splendid, complete fertilizer. It is excellent for general use either alone or in combination with other special purpose fertilizers. Having been kiln dried, there is little danger from weed seeds. It can be used freely as it is not likely to burn anything. Part of it is very soluble so its effects are usually apparent soon after the application and for a long time afterwards. It is carefully selected, dried, pulverized and screened.

100-lb. lots, \$2.15; 500-lb. lots, \$10.00; 1000-lb. lots, \$17.50; 2000-lb. lots, \$34.00.



Specially prepared plant food



For Velvety Lawns, Beautiful Flowers, and Luxuriant Shrubs.

Vigoro is the result of many years of careful study, scientific research and actual growing tests; and is the ideal plant-food for flowers, lawns, gardens, shrubs and trees. Vigoro is packed in convenient size bags, is easy to apply and has no unpleasant odor. We recommend that Vigoro be applied at the rate of one to four pounds per 100 square feet of surface. For early spring application apply two to four pounds per 100 sq. ft., for summer or fall application one to two pounds per 100 sq. ft.

Full directions are given in the Home Beautiful booklet a copy of which is enclosed in each sack.

100 lbs., \$5.00; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 5 lbs., 50c, all f. o. b. Kansas City.

Armour's Lawn and Garden Grower

Paint Your Lawn Green

No Offensive Odor.
No Weed Seed.
Easy to Apply.
Results Quick and Certain.



Packed in 100, 50, 25 and 5 lb. bags.

It is free from objectionable odors and weed seeds and is easily applied. Its plant food is largely soluble in water, yet will not readily leach from the soil in excessive rains. It contains more pounds of highest grade plant food than is generally used in lawn and garden fertilizer, having at least 16 times as much plant food as ordinary farm manure. It contains 6% of ammonia, 8% of available phosphoric acid and 6% potash, which analysis is of the proper ratio for such use. The continued systematic use of this fertilizer will materially aid in eradicating weeds from your lawn.

Armour's Lawn and Garden Grower is put up in white cotton paper-lined bags with definite instructions for use, plainly printed on every bag.

100-lb. bags, \$5.00; 50-lb. bags, \$3.00; 25-lb. bags, \$1.75; 5-lb. bags, 50c.

Phosphated Manure

Wizard Brand Phosphated Manure is a combination of high quality Acid Phosphate and specially prepared Stock Yards Manures dried and sterilized, screened and uniformly ground. There is no filler to make weight in Wizard Brand. It drills nicely and makes a big crop because it's a common-sense, honest fertilizer that gives the soil what it needs to make things grow.

200 to 300 lbs. per acre for corn, wheat and oats. 400 lbs. per acre on vegetables and melons.

The fertilizer should not come in direct contact with the seed and should be well mixed with soil by the use of the harrow or cultivator before planting.

100 lb. bags, \$2.25; 500 lbs. for \$10.00; 1000 lbs. for \$18.00; 2000 lbs. for \$34.00.

Acid Phosphate

Guaranteed Analysis—Available Phosphoric acid 16.00 per cent.

Valuable for Winter Wheat, Rye, Barley, Clover, Alfalfa, Field Beans, Field Peas and all crops needing available phosphoric acid. Should be sown broadcast at a rate not to exceed 500 lbs. to the acre. Acid phosphate added to stall manure is the most effective fertilizer known. The greatest economical returns and even yields come from phosphated manure, made by simply adding about 40 pounds of acid phosphate to a load of manure.

Bag, 100 lbs., \$2.00; ton, \$32.00.

FERTILIZERS

Steamed Bone Meal

Finely ground and first quality; it starts to decompose quickly and continues for a long period its improvement in the soil fertility; it is less likely than other fertilizers to leach or waste. No danger of burning the plants. Use 3 to 5 pounds of bone meal for each tree and vine when setting it out, working it around the roots.

For Lawns

For new lawns, use 500 lbs. of bone meal with a ton of sheep manure per acre. This should be plowed under or spaded in, several weeks before sowing the seed. Old lawns, top dress very early in Spring with sheep manure and bone meal mixture, at 2200 lbs. per acre or 50 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.

For Roses and Flowering Plants

One of the most useful forms from which to furnish both Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid in slowly available forms. A good mixture for both the field and prepared soils is four parts of ground bone and one of muriate of potash, applied at the rate of four pounds per square rod, and preferably worked into the soil previous to setting the plants; a second application may be made in the Fall at the same rate. For pot plants use one part bone meal to 50 of soil.

Prices: 125 lb. sacks, \$3.75; 500 lb., \$13.75; 1000 lbs., \$26.00; per ton, \$46.00.

Nitrate of Soda

It is not a substitute for Manures, but we recommend it as the cheapest and best form in which to apply Nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers. If your object is to grow maximum crops you must furnish the plant with Nitrogen.

How to Use Nitrate of Soda

Remove the lumps before using and break them up, which can be done by pounding. Use as a top-dressing at the rate of 100 lbs. per acre on the following vegetables, when plants are well established: Beets, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers, Celery, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Spinach, Onions.

For Asparagus, a top-dressing of 250 lbs. per acre just as soon as the first shoots make their appearance. For Strawberries, a top-dressing of about 100 lbs. per acre after the plants have blossomed.

For the Home Garden apply as a solution one ounce to two gallons of water.

Price (subject to market changes), 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$1.90; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50; 500 lbs., \$25.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Sulphate of Ammonia

Used for its Nitrogen. A very desirable fertilizer for all plants in which a large leaf development or rapid growth is desired. Use 1 pound to 50 square feet of ground or bench, or a tablespoonful to a bushel of soil, or 3 gallons of water.

Price, 25 lbs., \$2.15; 50 lbs., \$3.80; 100 lbs., \$6.00.

Lime Hydrated

(For Lawns)

Used to neutralize the soil if sour or acid, especially where the top soil is a heavy clay. On the majority of lawns a 100 lb. sack will cover approximately 800 square feet. On lawns with a very heavy clay top soil 100 lbs. to every 600 square feet can be applied. The same conditions rule in treating the vegetable garden. Land thus limed retains its sweetness for a period of two to three years.

Price, put up in 50 lb. bags, \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.15; 500 lbs. for \$10.00.

Blood

(Dried)

Excellent for indoor culture of flowering plants, such as carnations, roses, etc. Its chief element is nitrogen.

100 lbs., \$6.00.

Lawn Life

Odorless—Non-poisonous

Makes a better stand of better colored Blue Grass, with more and stronger roots. Gives Flowers and Shrubbery better color, and better colored blooms that last longer. Can be used at any time of year

100-lb. bags, \$4.00.

Soil Life

Odorless—Non-poisonous

Aids germination, reduces disease and increases yield. Gives results in any soil to anything that grows and will not burn the plant or soil. Releases the food elements in the soil and feeds the roots. Produces better yields with better flavors that mature earlier. It is a fungicide and corrects toxic conditions in the soil. Makes manure and turn-under crops far more valuable as a fertilizer.

100 lb. bags, \$2.00; 1,000 lbs., \$15.00; ton, \$25.00.

Land Plaster

Used for top dressing newly plowed land prior to harrowing, also for mixing with Powdered Insecticides. Used on manure piles will prevent ammonia from vaporizing.

100 lb. bags, \$1.75; 500 lbs. for \$7.00.

Hardwood Ashes

A splendid fertilizer for lawn and garden, containing all fertilizing elements except nitrogen. If used on the lawn at the rate of a ton or more per acre as a first application an annual dressing of 300 pounds afterwards will insure a thrifty growth of dark color.

50 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$9.00; 1,000 lbs., \$15.00; 2,000 lbs., \$28.00.

Charcoal

Unexcelled as a soil sweetener. Two grades: fine pulverized and hickory nut size. Packed in 50-lb. bags.

Per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Horn Shavings

A quick acting and long lasting high grade fertilizer.

100 lbs., \$7.50.

SOIL INOCULATORS

FOR THE LAND'S SAKE"

USE

McQueen's Inoculator

The Modern Legume Inoculator

MODERN farmers demand modern methods of farming, and agree that all legume seed should be inoculated. McQueen's Inoculator is the modern legume inoculator made for farmers—by farmers—to make farming pay. It is field bred and farm grown and is able to give fine results under your field conditions.

McQueen's Inoculator is the only nitrogen fixing bacteria that is

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED

to give satisfactory results or your money back. This is for your protection. You are the judge of results.

Inoculate your Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soy Beans, Vetch, Peas, Beans and Clovers of all kinds with McQueen's guaranteed Inoculator that hastens maturity, increases the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil and saves fertilizer bills.

Simple directions for mixing Inoculator with your seed are printed on each and every package of McQueen's. Only a few minutes of your time is required to inoculate your legume seed. Many Master Farmers use McQueen's. Tremendous sales on McQueen's Inoculator enables us to offer this quality merchandise at the following

REDUCED PRICES

FOR CLOVER AND ALFALFA

½ bushel size Inoculates	30 lbs. seed	\$.50
1 bushel size Inoculates	60 lbs. seed	1.00
3-1 bushel size Inoculates	180 lbs. seed	2.50
6-1 bushel size Inoculates	360 lbs. seed	4.50

FOR SOY BEANS, COW PEAS, VETCH AND OTHER PEAS AND BEANS

1 bushel size Inoculates	60 lbs. seed	\$.50
2 bushel size Inoculates	120 lbs. seed	1.00
3-2 bushel size Inoculates	360 lbs. seed	2.50
6-2 bushel size Inoculates	720 lbs. seed	4.50

GARDEN SIZE

For Garden Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas and Lima Beans..... .20

Be sure to include McQueen's Inoculator with all your Legumes Seed orders.

Always state kind of seed you wish to inoculate.

INOCULATE

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, all Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans, all Legumes with

The Improved Soil Inoculator, Nobbe-Hiltner Process



Prices for Field Nitratin

1/4 bu. size for 15 lbs. seed.....	\$0.40
1/2 bu. size for 30 lbs. seed.....	.60
2/3 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas.....	.40*
1 bu. size for 60 lbs. seed.....	1.00
1 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas.....	.70*
5 bu. size for 300 lbs. seed.....	4.75
5 bu. size for Soy Beans and Cow Peas.....	2.50*

*These prices on Nitratin for Soy Beans and Cow Peas have been greatly reduced from former prices. Buy the economical 5 bu. size for 50c per bushel of seed, treated.

When ordering, always state kind of seed you want to inoculate.

Nitratin for Garden Use

Every garden needs Nitratin; garden size is for Peas, Sweet Peas, and Beans including Lima (3 in one Inoculant). Price, 20c.

FERTILIZERS

IMPORTED GRANULATED PEAT MOSS (Turf Mull)

A Complete Soil Builder

This is decomposed Vegetable matter, clean and odorless. Absorbs and holds ten times its weight of water. It is the best substitute for manure. All soils need large amounts of Vegetable matter turned under each year to make humus and replace that removed by the crops, whether flowers or vegetables.

All sound vegetative growth depends upon active work of bacteria. The latter devour humus, breathe air and transform nitrogen from the air into valuable plant food. They exhale carbon dioxide which is inhaled and relished by the leaves of plants.

In warm and moist humus bacteria thrive enormously. Their effect is like yeast in dough. Humus containing soil deposits become alive, ferment, swell, loosen up. In this ACTIVE SOIL plants find ample food. This is why chemical fertilizer will not help soils devoid of humus (life). Soil must be active to permit plant life.

With Peat Moss you add humus to your soils and you improve its physical condition too, as Peat Moss renders loosening, heat and moisture regulating services.

Is used with good results in flower and vegetable beds, around bush fruits, vines, shrubs, hedges and under fruit and ornamental trees. Peat Moss stimulates the development of roots of all plants, which results in a quickened growth, because of the improved water and air supply. Highly recommended for top dressing on lawns as its use guarantees a soil that is light and friable, has good drainage and will not crust or bake after watering.

For the Lawn

Peat Moss is better than manure. Apply late in the fall or early in the spring. It is free from weed seeds and disease. Will hold the moisture at the roots of the plants and never get sour.

For Gardens

Turn under a large amount of Peat Moss mixed well with the soil and then apply a good complete fertilizer. This will produce as good results as the richest manure, without the addition of disease and fungus spores which are found in all manure. Shipped in heavily compressed bales about 21x21x40 inches, sufficient to cover 240 square feet one inch deep.

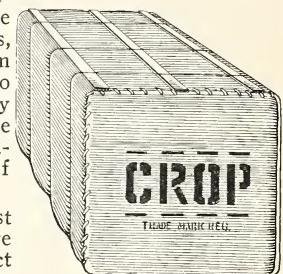
Price per bale, \$5.50.

PACKING MOSS

For Plant Growers.

Spagnum Moss, put up in burlapped bales of about 22 lbs. each.

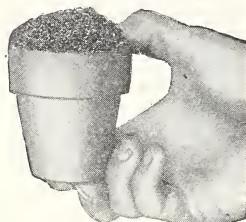
Per bale, \$2.00.



INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Nicotine Products

Nico-Fume
Tobacco Powder
Can Be Mailed



Tobacco Powder impregnated with a high strength nicotine solution. Effective for fumigating in greenhouses to destroy Aphis, Thrips, etc. The following suggestions and illustrations are set forth on the labels: "Fill an ordinary 2½ inch flower pot heaping full of Nico-Fume Powder. Use one pile to each 5,000 to 7,000 cubic feet of air space, or three piles in a greenhouse 100 feet long by 20 feet wide. Place piles at equal distances apart to secure uniform distribution of fumes. Do not press down Nico-Fume Powder in the pot nor in the pile, because the fumes in a loose pile will be driven off more readily than in a tight pile; hence the nicotine is less liable to be decomposed by the heat of the fire."

10 pound cans, \$7.50; 5 pound cans, \$4.00.

Nico-Fume Paper

Sheets of paper treated with high-strength refined nicotine solution. Especially suitable for fumigation of flowers, to destroy aphis and thrips. Very convenient. Eight to ten sheets fumigate 16,000 cubic feet of space.

Prices

Nico-Fume—Paper

24 Sheets.	.....	\$1.25
144 Sheets.	.....	5.25
288 Sheets.	.....	9.50

Can be sent by mail.

Nico-Fume Liquid

A highly refined solution of free nicotine—exceptionally pure. Guaranteed 40% nicotine. Used by florists for spraying; also for fumigating on hot steam pipes, pans, etc. Destroys aphis and thrips, etc.

Prices

Nico-Fume—Liquid

½-lb. Tin.	.....	\$0.75	4-lb. Tin.	.....	7.00
1-lb. Tin.	.....	2.00	8-lb. Tin.	.....	13.50

Not mailable.

Kerosene Emulsion

For Sucking Insects

A safe and sure remedy for squash-bugs, plant and bark-lice, San Jose scale, caterpillars, rose-bugs, green-fly, melon and pea louse, and all sucking insects. It is in concentrated form—add 25 to 50 gallons of water to one gallon of emulsion and it is ready for use. Spray before the blossom buds open and again after the blossoms fall. The second spraying should have Paris Green mixed with it to kill leaf-life aphides and insects.

Qt., 75c; gallon, \$2.25; 5 gallons, \$8.00.

(Not mailable.)

Black Leaf 40

There are many types of insects that cannot be controlled with a poison such as Paris Green or arsenate of lead, but must be killed by what is known as "contact" insecticides. The most common insect of this type is the plant louse or aphis. There are many forms of lice attacking different fruits and vegetables and flowers. Black Leaf 40 is about 40 per cent Nicotine and will be found very effective in controlling all types of plant lice. It is very powerful and one gallon will make from eight hundred to one thousand gallons of spray. Recommended for outdoor uses and for house plants indoors.

Prices—Black Leaf 40

1 oz.	Makes 6 gallons spray	.....	\$ 0.35
½ lb.	Makes 40 to 120 gallons spray	.....	1.25
2 lb.	Makes 160 to 500 gallons spray	.....	3.50
10 lb.	Makes 800 to 2500 gallons spray	.....	13.50

(Not mailable.)

Hammond's Slug Shot

Apply by dusting over plants. Kills cabbage worm and also currant and gooseberry worm, aphis or green fly on roses and flowers. Has prevented the ravages of curculio and canker worm on fruit trees, has likewise been used around beans, melons, squashes, etc., with great success. Keeps the striped bug from vine crops.

Price per 5 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$3.00; 50 lbs., \$5.50; 100 lbs., \$10.00.

Cartons with perforated tops, 1 lb., Slug Shot in each, 25c; postage extra. Can be sent by mail.

Lime-Sulphur Solution

For San Jose scale. One gallon makes ten. Also for summer sprays, as it is an excellent fungicide. In summer dilute with 30 to 40 parts water.

Used in Greenhouses for control of Red Spiders. ½ pint to 3 gallons of water.

Quart.	.....	\$0.40
½ Gallon.60
1 Gallon.	1.00
5 Gallon cans, each.	3.00

Sulphur (For Dusting)

150 lb. bags.	\$6.75
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Sulphur (For Lime Sulphur)

5 lb. package.	\$0.60
10 lb. package.75
50 lb. package.	2.50
100 lb. package.	.....	3.75

Tobacco Dust

Fine ground Tobacco Powder for dusting.

1 lb. package, 15c; 100 lb. package, \$5.00.

Tobacco Stems

Used by florists to burn in greenhouses, and by pigeon fanciers for nests. Bales about 125 lbs each. Per 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Grape Dust

Valuable for preventing mildew on roses, grapes and vining plants.

5 lb. package, \$1.25. Can be sent by mail.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

Volck

Effective, Safe and Easy to Use

**For Flowers, Ferns, Shrubs, Trees and
Vines of All Kinds**

Controlling plant pests successfully demands a spray that will not only effectively control pests such as Red Spider, Mealy Bug, Scale, White Fly, and Aphis, but at the same time be safe to use on tender plants. Safety is particularly necessary on tender greenhouse and garden plants. Volck answers these requirements and fewer applications will get results.



Volck is also a pleasant spray to handle and mixes easily with water.

Volck does not burn the hands or face, or eyes; does not disfigure clothing nor leave a disagreeable odor after its use. Instead, Volck brightens the plants and gives them a healthy, handsome appearance. Volck is being used by many nurseries on a large range of greenhouse plants such as asters, begonias, crotons, cyclamen, evergreens, ferns, palms, poinsettias, snapdragons, etc., for this brightening and beautifying effect as much as for control of pests.

Volck can be mixed with other spray materials as Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead and Nicotine Sulphate; but should never be mixed with Sulphur or any Sulphur compound, either in the spray tank or on the plants.

Do not use sulphur on the steam pipes when using Volck. Spray only when necessary.

Volck is packed in convenient sizes; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. cans, 50c; 1 pt. cans, 75c; 1 qt. cans, \$1.00; 1 gal. cans, \$3.00; 5 gal. cans, \$12.00; 14 gal. drums, \$25.00; 28 gal. drums, \$40.00. Can be mailed.

Pyrox (Bowker)

Kills insects and prevents Fungus. Use it on fruit trees, berry plants, vegetable plants, potato plants, also shrubs and roses. Pyrox is a fungicide ready prepared which eliminates guess work and saves time; is what the farmer and vegetable grower wants to protect his crops against fungus and insects. The fact that Pyrox sticks so tenaciously after being applied adds greatly to its value and economy. It sticks like paint. It stays on for weeks. Respraying is necessary only to cover new growth. It protects during rainy weather when insects and disease do their deadliest work.

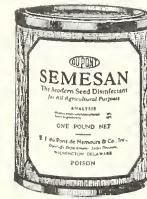
When used on tomato plants the result is a more vigorous plant and prevents the leaves from getting yellow when set in the field, and makes the crop a week or more earlier.

Pyrox kills insects that chew the leaves; it also prevents disease and has a great stimulating effect on the leaves, which are the lungs of all fruit trees and vegetable plants.

Try Pyrox and you will not be disappointed. 1 lb. can, 50c; 5 lb. can, \$1.75; 25 lb. drum, \$7.00; 50 lb. drum, \$12.00; 100 lb. drum, \$20.00. Prices not prepaid. (Can be mailed.)



SEMESAN
SEMESAN JR.
SEMESAN BEL



The Premier Seed Disinfectants

Control Diseases, Increase Yields, Improve Quality

SEMESAN—This modern disinfectant can be applied in either the liquid or convenient dust form to prevent or control effectively a most diversified variety of parasitic diseases and fungoid growths borne by seeds, seed pieces, plants, grafts and soils. Semesan is harmless to seed and plant life but extremely poisonous to disease and fungous organisms. It generally also hastens germination, produces sturdier plants, promotes earlier maturity and increases both the quantity and quality of crop yields.

SEMESAN JR.—A less expensive but equally effective form of Semesan for the dry dust disinfection of both field and sweet corn seeds against the ear, root and stalks rots. Under Government-conducted field tests, Semesan Jr. successfully prevented or controlled these diseases and at the same time increased the yields obtained from diseased seeds by 10 to over 40%.

SEMESAN BEL—Applied to whole or cut seed potatoes, either as a dry powder or a whitewash-like water mixture, Semesan Bel will prevent or control the common seed-borne potato diseases. In widely separated potato-growing sections it has caused quicker sprouting, earlier maturity and greater yields.

Prices for Du Pont Semesan:
2 ozs., 50c; 8 ozs., \$1.60; 1 lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$13.00;
25 lbs., \$62.50; 50 lbs., \$122.50.

Semesan Jr. and Semesan Bel:
1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00; 25 lbs., \$37.50.
(Not mailable.)

Free Descriptive Booklets Sent Upon Request

Semesan disinfectants make good seeds grow better.

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

CYANOGAS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cyanogas Calcium Cyanide

G. Grade

For Greenhouse Fumigation

"Cyanogas" Calcium Cyanide. A new and valuable insecticide for the destruction of Aphis, White Fly, Soft Scale, Thrips, etc., in the greenhouse. Calcium Cyanide when exposed to the air gives off hydrocyanic acid gas for a long period of time, which makes it a safe and effective material for overnight fumigation. Leaves no disagreeable odor, discoloration or residue on plants. Easy to use and economical.



100 lb. drums, per lb., 30c; 25 lb. tins, per lb., 40c; 5 lb. tins, per lb., 60c; 1 lb. tins, per lb., 75c.

A. Grade

Fine ground for dusting. Same price as above.

(Not mailable.)

Lemon Oil

Kill Bugs With Lemon Oil Insecticide

Soluble in water, no odor, no poison. It is just what you need, because it is death to plant pests, it will not injure the plant, it is not a poison, it is harmless to the user, it is safe and sure, it is economical. Once tried always used. It is not an experiment. Effective in destroying Lice, Scale, Mealy Bug, Spider, Thrip, Black and Green Fly, Mites, Ants, Aphid, Rust, Mildew, etc. Especially adapted for use in the greenhouse on Roses, Carnations, and Chrysanthemums, and for the washing of Ferns, Palms, and Rubber Plants.

Qt., \$1.10; gal., \$3.25. (Not mailable.)

Hammond's Thrip Juice

A contact insecticide for destroying sucking insects, such as Aphid or Plant Lice, Red Spider, Black Fly, Thrips, White Fly, Soft Scale and Mealy Bugs. Can be used in either greenhouses, hotbeds and is very valuable for outside work. To be diluted with water to the extent of one portion of Thrip Juice to 40 parts of water.

Price, pt., 85c; qt., \$1.25; gal., \$3.75.

(Not mailable.)

Fish or Whale Oil Soap

Useful in the Greenhouse for washing Palms, Rubber Plants, etc., infested with scale. A very dependable wash for trees, where the bark is infested with insects.

Price, 1 lb., 40c; 2½ lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$1.65; 10 lbs., \$3.25; not postpaid. (Can be sent by mail.)



Tree Tanglefoot

Easily applied, effective and economical protection for fruit, shade and ornamental trees against all crawling insects.

Remains sticky three months and longer. Remains effective, rain or shine. Won't soften, won't run or melt, yet always elastic. No mixing required. Applied with a wooden paddle. Will not injure trees. Full directions on container.

	Price
1 lb. packages.....	\$ 0.50 each
3 lb. packages.....	1.45 each
10 lb. packages.....	4.50 each
20 lb. packages.....	8.75 each
25 lb. packages.....	10.50 each

The 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. sizes are lithographed cans—the 25 lb. size is a wooden pail.

Grafting Wax

It is important that the wax should not soften and run after having been applied to the graft. Ours is made with this particular feature in view. It will not soften in the sun so as to run. It is, however, easily worked with the hand when being applied. If used in very cool weather, it may be more quickly softened by holding it over the stove for a few moments. Besides its use for grafting, it is excellent if applied to young trees and shrubs if barked, and will remain on and prevent rot until the wound is covered with new bark.

Price, ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Zenke's Fungicide

Recommended for mildew, Rust Leaf spots, black molds or blotches, wilts and blights, damping off, gall and leaf curl.

1-pt. cans, 60c; 1-qt. cans, \$1.00; 2-qt. cans, \$1.80; 4-qt. cans, \$3.50. (Not mailable.)

Drummond's White Fly Liquid

An Insecticide for Spraying

Will actually destroy White Fly on Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, etc. Mealy bugs on Coleus, Vinca, etc., without leaf injury.

½-pt. can, \$1.50; 1-pt. can, \$3.00; 1-qt. can, \$5.00; 2-qt. can, \$9.00; gal. can, \$16.00.

Gallon lots prepaid. (Not mailable.)



N I C O - D U S T

The Best Preparation for the Control of Those Pests Which Commonly Infest Cultivated Plants.

General Recommendations

Nico-Dust is a contact insecticide and therefore should be applied carefully and thoroughly, in order for the material to come in actual contact with the bodies of the insects. The dust is most active when the temperature is high, and most effective when the air is still. Hence, applications should be made when it is as *warm* and as *quiet* as possible. A light, thorough, evenly distributed application is the most desirable.

The insects concerned have the power to multiply rapidly under favorable conditions.



Nico-Dust #6

Contains 6% Black Leaf 40.

For aphid on lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, flowers, shrubs and general florists' use.

5-lb. package	\$ 1.75
25-lb. steel drum	7.50
50-lb. steel drum	12.50
100-lb. steel drum	22.00

Nico-Dust #10

Contains 10% Black Leaf 40.

For cantaloupe, watermelon, cucumber and squash. Experiments show a killing effect of nearly 100% almost instantly.

5-lb. package	\$ 2.75
25-lb. steel drum	9.00
50-lb. steel drum	15.00
100-lb. steel drum	27.50

Nico-Dust #21

Contains 8% Black Leaf 40 and 20% Arsenate of Lead.

For cantaloupe, watermelon, cucumber and squash. For striped beetles and aphid, also for worms on cabbage and cauliflower.

5-lb. package	\$ 3.00
25-lb. steel drum	10.00
50-lb. steel drum	17.50
100-lb. steel drum	30.00

(Not mailable.)

Therefore it is often necessary to make a second or a third application to keep infestation completely in check. These should follow in about one or two weeks from the previous application.

Early application is very important, when the insects first appear, and before they get numerous. The infestation should be checked *before any damage is done.*

The base of Nico-Dust is ground exceedingly fine and is very light in weight. Applied forcibly on the ground at the base of the plants it rises slowly to the under side of the leaves, destroying aphis instantly, also very effective on striped beetle. Best results are obtained in the morning when dew is on the plants.

Nico Garden Dust



1 and 2-lb.
Package



½-lb.
Self-Blowing Carton

This is made for the home garden where small fruit, roses and other decorative flowers and plants are grown. It will eradicate in one application both the insect and mildew, leaf-cutting insects, red spider, slugs, snails and in fact the majority of the commonest pest found in the family garden.

½-lb. Self-Blowing Carton	\$ 0.40
1-lb. Package . . . . .	.75
2-lb. Package	1.25

SPRAYERS

Auto Spray No. 9



Diameter, 7 in.; height, 2 feet; capacity, 4 gallons; weight, empty, 9 lbs.; weight, loaded, 36 lbs.; weight, packed for shipping, 11 lbs.

Tank made of heavy brass or galvanized iron, of strongest construction. Pump two inches in diameter and of heavy, seamless brass. Can be easily removed.

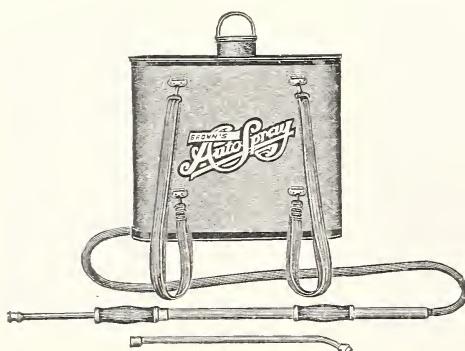
Each machine fitted with 2 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, also 2 ft. brass extension rod, fine spray nozzle, solid stream cap and either stop-cock or automatic shut-off as ordered.

AUTO SPRAY No. 9B—Brass Tank with Auto Pop. Price, \$9.00.

AUTO SPRAY No. 9D—Galvanized Tank with Auto Pop. Price, \$6.50.

Brass Elbow, 35c each. 2-ft. Brass Extension Rod, 60c each.

Auto Spray No. 5



The Auto Spray No. 5 is a high pressure spray pump adapted for spraying orchards, vineyards, shrubbery, shade trees, potatoes and field crops; for whitewashing, disinfecting, spraying stock dip and fly oils, washing windows and automobiles, fighting fires and numerous other purposes.

It is double acting, maintaining a steady discharge without undue exertion on the part of the operator.

May be used with a bucket, barrel, tank or portable knapsack. Fitted with all-purpose nozzle, which pro-

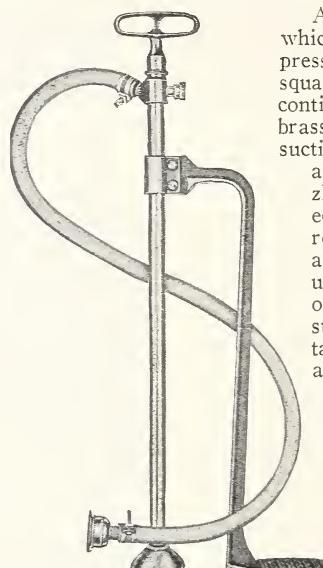
duces any desired type of spray from a fine fog to a solid stream.

Cut shows sprayer attached to knapsack.

Price, Sprayer only, \$5.00.

Complete with Knapsack, \$8.00.

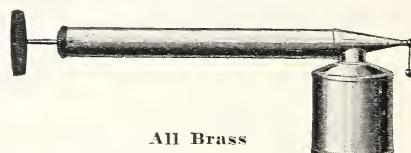
Auto Spray No. 6



A powerful bucket pump which easily generates a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch. It produces a continuous spray. Made of brass, equipped with a brass suction strainer as well as a strainer in the nozzle. The pump is equipped with a foot rest 16 inches high, enabling the operator to use almost any bucket or container. So constructed that it may be taken apart and reassembled without the use of tools of any kind. The Auto Spray No. 6 is regularly equipped with four nozzles of special design for variety spraying.

Price, \$4.50.

Auto Spray No. 26

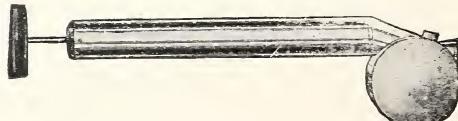


All Brass

The No. 26 Auto Sprayer delivers a finely divided, atomized mist continuously. Will handle any solution which does not contain sediment. All working parts are brass with removable syphon tube and check valve. Pump is heavy tin. Sets into top of tank and is securely soldered, making a very rigid construction. Tank is heavy tin. Capacity one full quart. Lockseamed and thoroughly soldered.

Price, \$1.35.

No. 22 Auto Sprayer

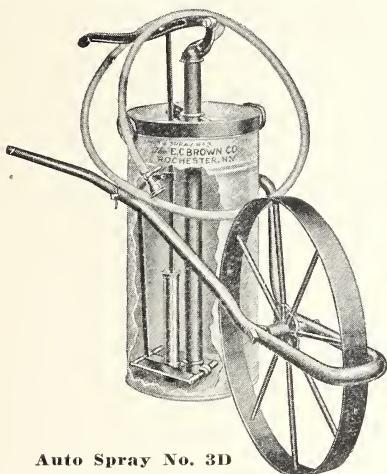


The No. 22 Auto Sprayer is a universal favorite for use in and around the house, yard, garden, chicken house, etc. Pump is made of heavy tin. Tank is heavy tin. The point of the pump passes through the tank and is securely soldered. Syphon tube is set at proper angle by a jig and carefully soldered. Construction combines strength, simplicity, neatness and uniform efficiency in operation. Heavy plunger rod and good leather. Capacity—One Quart.

Price, 60c.

SPRAYERS

Auto Spray No. 3D



Auto Spray No. 3D

For Handling Whitewash, Cold Water Paint, Insecticides, Fungicides and All Solutions

We recommend the Auto Spray No. 3D for whitewashing buildings containing between 3,000 and 30,000 square feet of floor space, it is constructed in accordance with the requirements of dairy farmers throughout the world. The agitation is perfect. The Auto Spray No. 3D is made with 12-gallon reservoir with truck. The truck is inexpensive and saves considerable labor. Made on the principle of a force pump, all parts that touch solution are brass. Plunger is packed with graphite packing. The agitator is well adapted for mixing whitewash. Easy to operate and capable of maintaining a very high pressure. (Instructions for mixing whitewash with each machine.)

Specifications—The machine is equipped with brass ball valves, heavy seamless brass cylinders, brass casting on the bottom of the pump, complete with brass screen, powerful agitator, heavy galvanized steel reservoir. Each machine is equipped with 8-ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. high pressure hose, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of iron extension. with latest screen nozzle.

Each, \$22.00.

The "Hardie" Hand Spray Pump

Has brass lined cylinder, brass ball valves, brass valve cages and caps, solid brass plunger and plunger rod and is made just as carefully as if it was intended for a Power Sprayer.

This is a double acting pump, so that the labor of pumping is divided half on each stroke of the handle. This makes easy work of what otherwise is a hard, tiresome job.

Prices Subject to Change

It is fitted with suction hose, suction strainer, and tested to 200 pounds.

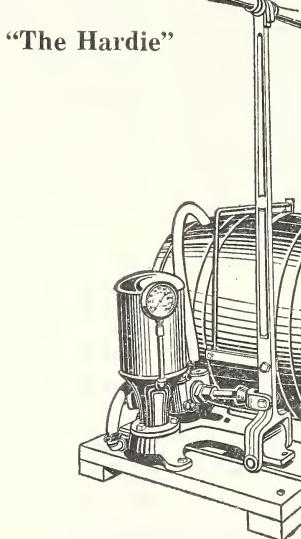
OUTFIT No. 35—Pump mounted on platform with 50-gallon barrel with mechanical agitation, without pressure gauge, \$40.00.

OUTFIT No. 34—Same as No. 35 with the addition of 15 ft. $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, 10 ft. bamboo extension rod, leakless stop-cock and angle Vapo nozzle, without pressure gauge, \$50.00.

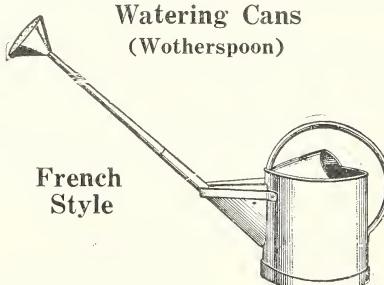
OUTFIT No. 36—Same as No. 35 with the addition of two 15 ft. lines $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, two 10 ft. bamboo extension rods, two leakless stopcocks, two angle Vapo nozzles, without pressure gauge, \$60.00.

Extra for Pressure Gauge on any of the above outfits, \$4.00.

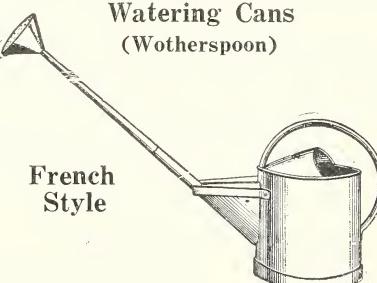
Agitator only for 50-gallon barrel, \$3.00.



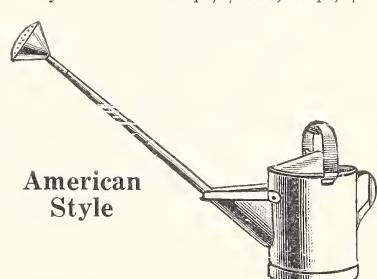
"The Hardie"



**Watering Cans
(Wotherspoon)**



**French
Style**

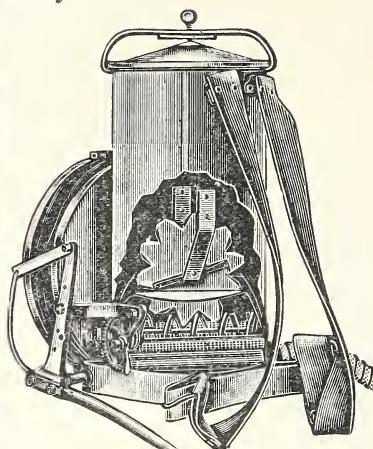
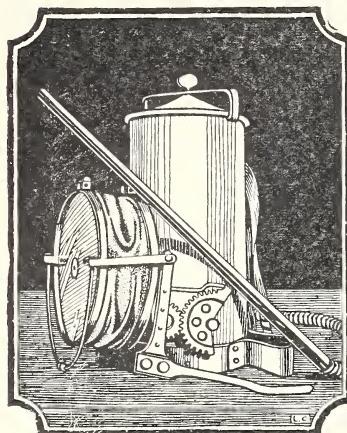


**American
Style**

American Style—Round, otherwise same as above. 6 qt., \$4.50; 8 qt., \$5.00.

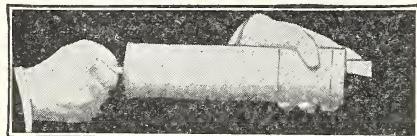
DUSTERS

American Beauty Duster



very fine screen, so that the discharged dust floats in the air. No lumps are passed. The dust is sifted only into moving air. It never falls to the bottom of the air-way, therefore no clogging. The construction of the airway is such that a miniature whirlwind is set up, resulting in the thorough breaking up and mixing of dust particles as they are ground through the fine sifting screen; throws a perfect cloud of very fine dust. \$20.00 each.

Feeny Duster

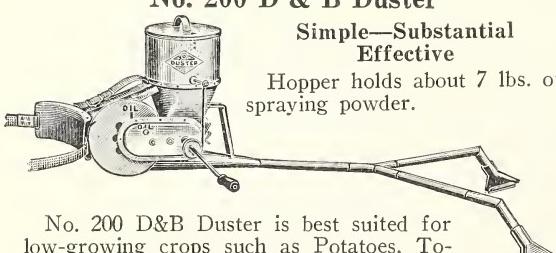


Feeny Model "B" Dusters are universally known and used. They are durable and efficient for applying all powdered insecticides to all vegetables, plants, vines, flowers, etc. The principle and construction of this Duster assures atomization of the power and the dust cloud is easily regulated by the force of the piston stroke. Feeny Dusters actually "shoot" the powder where you want it to go. Price, \$1.25.

No. 200 D & B Duster

**Simple—Substantial
Effective**

Hopper holds about 7 lbs. of spraying powder.



No. 200 D&B Duster is best suited for low-growing crops such as Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Berries, Melons, etc. It can also be used on shrubs and small trees.

Simple and Easy to Operate—One of the most simple and easy operating duster of its kind on the market. Light in weight, well balanced and supported over shoulder by heavy web strap. Made of very few parts, nothing to get out of order. Dial indicator with graduating figures makes possible quick and accurate adjustment for regulating flow of powder from hopper. Distributes the dust uniformly. The powerful air blast produced by the fan breaks up the powder into a fine dust cloud, instantly covering all parts of the plant. The agitator and feeding mechanism are made strong enough to break up all hard lumps of powder without injury to any parts

of the Duster. Comes complete with attachments for dusting one or two rows. Elbows, pipes and wide spreading nozzles can be adjusted to direct dust cloud in many directions.

Price, \$13.50.

No. 100 D & B Duster same as No. 200 in construction and operation, but made without breast plate. Hopper of No. 100 D & B holds about 4 lbs. of spraying material.

Price, \$10.50.

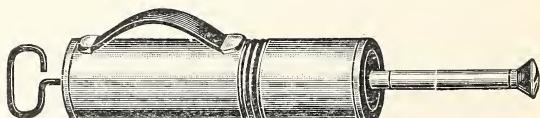
Hudson Major Duster



Handles Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, etc., very efficiently. It is used in the Home Garden, Truck Plots, Cotton, Potato and Tobacco Fields, in the Dairy Barn and Poultry House.

Price, \$1.25.

Superbilt Little Wonder Duster



A convenient little hand duster for flowers, rose bushes and other plants around the garden. Also suitable for roach powder or for dusting dry insect powder in poultry houses, dairy barns, etc.

Made of heavy tin provided with up or down shoot nozzle, also 12-inch extension tube. To the cylinder is attached a comfortable hand supporting strap, which adds to the ease of operating the duster.

Length over all 28 inches. Diameter of pump and powder container 3 inches. Holds about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of powder. Net weight each $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Price, \$1.25.

HAND SEED SOWERS

(Broadcast)



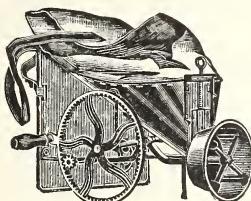
The Cyclone Seeder

Three-fourths of a bushel of seed distributed evenly will give better results than a bushel of seed poorly distributed. The Cyclone will distribute the seed perfectly even and will not throw it in an upward direction or against the operator, but direct and evenly to the ground.

The machine is supplied with an automatic feed adjustment so that the seed can be let on or shut off instantly.

Three special features of the Cyclone are—Slant Feed Board, Sheet Steel Oscillating Feed Plate, Non-Solder Tin Distributing Wheel.

Price each, \$2.50.



Cahoon Sower

Cahoon's Hand Seed Sower

For sowing alfalfa, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, grass seeds, etc. The grain is held in tight sheet iron hopper, surrounded by a bag that will hold a bushel of seed. This is suspended by a strap from the operator's neck and held in position by a strap around the waist. The seed is thrown from eight to twenty feet on each side of the operator, the heaviest seed being, of course, thrown the greatest distance.

Price, \$6.00.



Little Giant No. 3 Seed Sower

This is a machine that will do perfect work and will sow all kinds of seed that is sown broadcast. Is strong and light and works easy. It is a labor saver and will be sure to please the user.

Price each, \$2.50.



The Horn Seed Sower

This Sower consists of a sack and a sectional tin tube. The sack is made of heavy duck and is operated by a swinging motion of the tube. Will sow different varieties of farm seed and do good work. Full directions for adjusting and operating on each machine.

Price, \$1.25.

The Wenatchee Fruit and Gathering Bag



Gives ease and comfort to the picker. Strap around waist keeps it in position. Mouth of bag is always open, being constructed with metal frame so that hands of picker can go with the fruit to bottom of bag. Bottom of bag is opened by snap and fruit is emptied out without bruise or injury.

Snapped at top, bag will hold one-half bushel; when snapped at bottom loop as shown in cut bag will hold about a bushel.

Bag made of 10-ounce duck stitched with waxed harness thread and reinforced with leather at wearing parts.

\$2.50 each, \$27.00 per doz.

Blue Grass Stripper

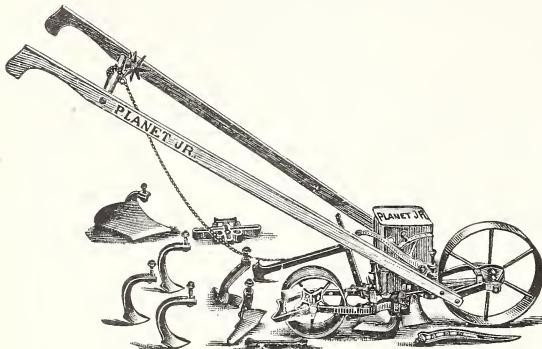


Hand strippers that do the work successfully and are just the thing where there is not enough blue grass to warrant expense of using a power machine.

Each, \$2.75.

GARDEN TOOLS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

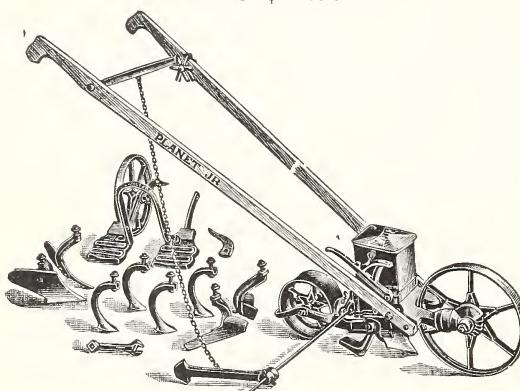
No. 4 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder and Single Wheel Hoe.
Price \$18.00



More in use than any other tool of this kind. An old reliable that will sow any vegetable seeds in drills, at proper thickness, proper depth, and economically, or will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. After crop is up it can be used as a Single Wheel Hoe. The assortment of cultivating attachments is such as to permit one to do the necessary plowing in the garden, hillling up plants, running furrows for fertilizer and seed, such as potatoes; in fact, it will do practically all garden work.

No. 4-D Seeder Only. Price.....\$14.25

No. 25 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder, Double and Single Wheel Hoe.
Price \$21.50



Named by many users as the "Complete Gardener." Will sow all vegetable seeds in drills, at proper depth, thickness, and economically; will drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Like No. 4, the index is absolutely accurate, and once set cannot be moved by accident. As a Double Wheel Hoe this tool straddles the row until plants are 20 inches high, using side hoes, cultivator teeth, rakes, or other attachments. Then as a Single Wheel Hoe, it is used between the rows to do the cultivating work. Equipment also includes one pair of garden plows, with which ordinary plowing can be done. Rakes, disc hoes, etc., can be added whenever desired.

Planet Jr. Sweeps



	Each
10 in. and bolt..	\$0.95
12 in. and bolt..	1.05
15 in. and bolt..	1.20
18 in. and bolt..	1.55
24 in. and bolt..	3.00

No. 3 Planet Jr. Hill and Drill Seeder.
Price \$17.50

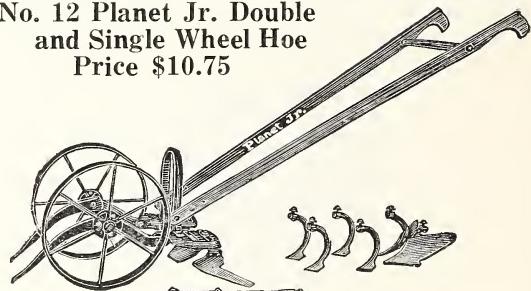


The market gardener's favorite. Will sow vegetable seeds in straight drills or drop in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. Capacity of the hopper is 3 quarts. The marker is used to mark rows up to 20 inches apart. Sows seeds the right thickness and proper depth, covers evenly, firms soil, and marks out next row—all in one operation.

No. 5 Hill and Drill Seeder.
Price \$20.00

Same as No. 3 except has 16½-inch drive wheel instead of 15-inch wheel, and hopper holds 5 quarts.

No. 12 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe
Price \$10.75

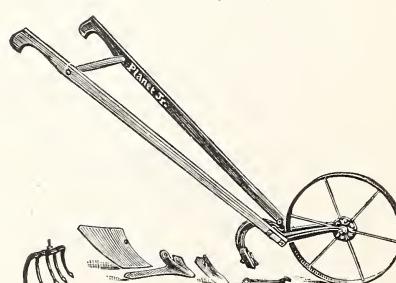


A great favorite with home gardeners and market gardeners. Equipment includes four steel cultivator teeth, pair of garden plows, pair of 6-inch hoes and pair of leaf lifters, a very satisfactory equipment. As a Double Wheel Hoe, it straddles the row, cultivating both sides until plants are 20 inches high. Also used as Single Wheel Hoe. Attachments specially hardened, oil tempered.

No. 13 Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Price \$8.00

Same as No. 12, with only 6-inch hoes for equipment, the most useful cultivating attachments.

No. 19 Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator
Price \$6.00

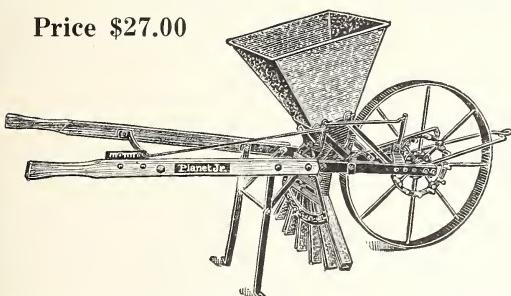


A complete and satisfactory Garden Plow and Cultivator. Equipment includes 2-inch cultivator tooth, 10-inch sweep, large garden plow, 5-prong cultivating attachment. Has 15-inch steel wheel. Handles adjustable to suit height of operator. A complete, efficient garden tool.

GARDEN TOOLS AND FARM IMPLEMENTS

No. 220 Planet Jr. Fertilizer Distributor

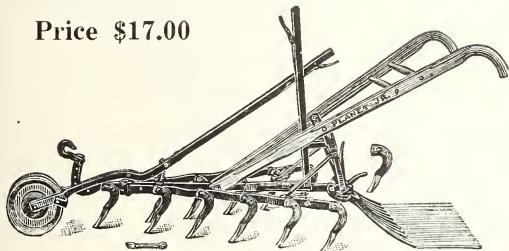
Price \$27.00



Distributes fertilizer over a width of 4 to 30 inches. Sidedresses rows up to 36 inches apart. Capacity of hopper one-half bushel.

HARROWS

Price \$17.00



No. 90 Planet Jr. Twelve-Tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer

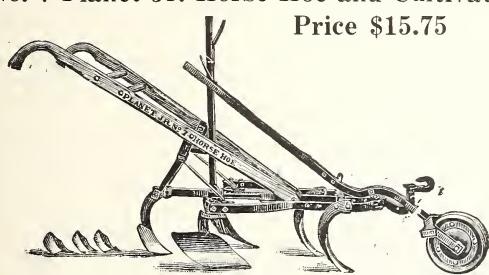
Has twelve chisel shaped teeth (1½ inches wide). Cultivates rows from 15 inches to 3 feet apart; pulverizer leaves soil very fine. Expands to 32 inches and contracts to 12 inches. Handles adjustable.

No. 90-B—Same, less pulverizer. Price \$13.75.

No. 90-D—Same as the No. 90 without pulverizer and wheel. Price \$10.75.

No. 7 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

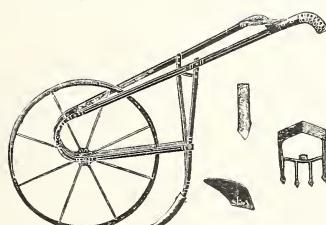
Price \$15.75



Same as No. 8, except that it does not have depth regulator.

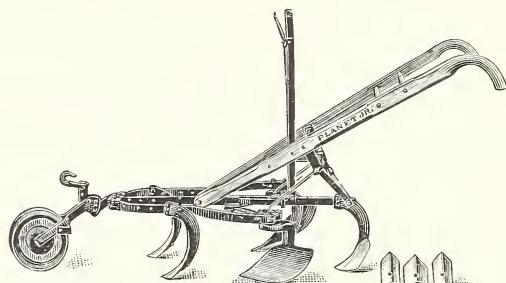
Adams' Clipper Cultivator
Price \$5.00

Light, strong, durable. The 24-inch wheel makes it easy to handle. Equipped with rake and three styles of shovels, which will serve any purpose desired. Weight, 23 pounds.



No. 9 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

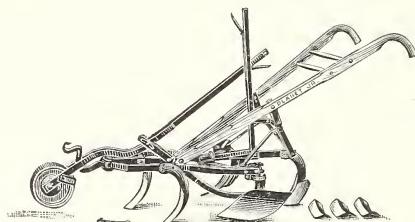
Price \$14.25



Same as No. 8, except that it has plain wheel instead of lever wheel and does not have depth regulator. Equipment same as No. 8.

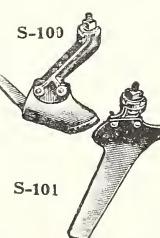
HORSE HOES

Price \$16.25



No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator

Frame extra long and two inches higher than usual, closes to 10 inches and opens to 25 inches. Equipment: Four 3x8-inch cultivator steels, one 4x8-inch cultivator steel, two 6-inch hillers, one 7-inch shovel, lever wheel, lever expander, depth regulator. All steels specially hardened.



Hand Tool Extras

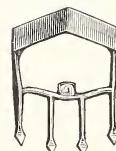
S100/S101 Hoes—4½-inch, \$1.20 a pair; 6-inch, \$1.50 a pair; 7½-inch, \$1.75 a pair; 9-inch, \$1.65 a pair.

Single Wheel Hoe Plow R6, \$1.50 each. Double Wheel Hoe Plows M5/N5, \$1.50 a pair.

Regular Cultivator Teeth No. 1395, 35¢ each.

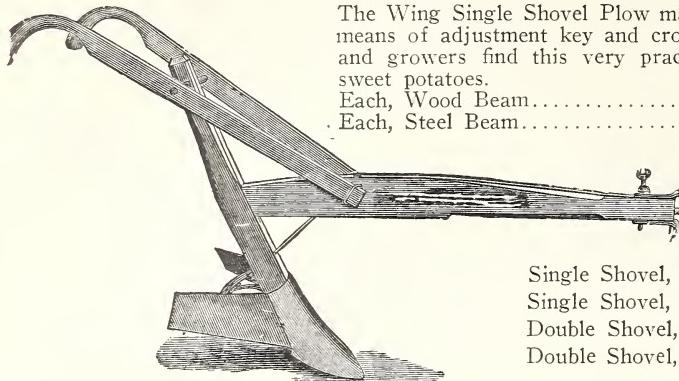
Narrow Cultivator Teeth No. 2775, 35¢ each.

Horse Tool Extras



Cultivator teeth, hillers, hoe steels, sweeps, etc. Ask for special folder of Planet Jr. steels.

WING, SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS



The Wing Single Shovel Plow may be widened to a width of 24 inches by means of adjustment key and cross bars back of main shovel. Gardeners and growers find this very practical for "middle bursting" and ridging sweet potatoes.

Each, Wood Beam.....	\$6.25
Each, Steel Beam.....	6.25

Single Shovel, Wood Beam, each.....	\$5.50
Single Shovel, Iron Beam, each.....	5.50
Double Shovel, Iron Beam, each.....	5.50
Double Shovel, Wood Beam, each.....	6.50

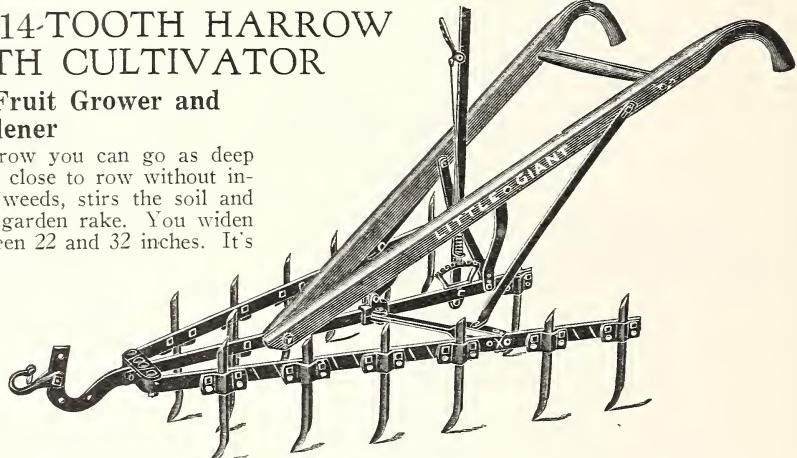
LITTLE GIANT 14-TOOTH HARROW AND 5-TOOTH CULTIVATOR

Are Necessities for the Fruit Grower and Market Gardener

With the Fourteen-Tooth Harrow you can go as deep or as shallow as you like, come close to row without injuring plants, cuts out all the weeds, stirs the soil and pulverizes it as fine as with a garden rake. You widen and narrow as you please between 22 and 32 inches. It's a special favorite with strawberry growers, market gardeners and truckers.

14-Tooth Harrow,
with lever, each.....\$7.50

14-Tooth Harrow, with
lever and wheel, each.\$8.50

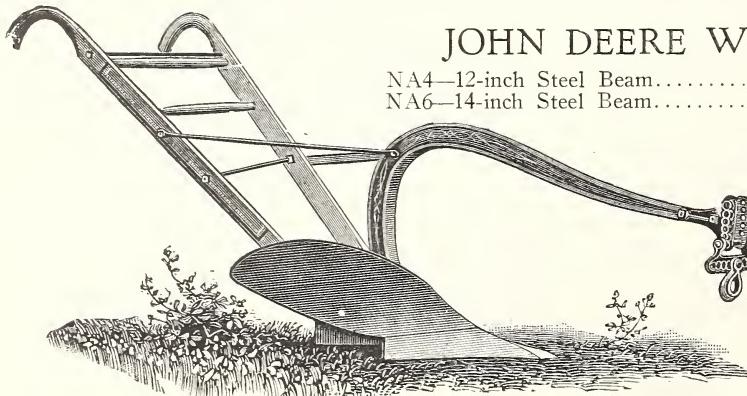


5-TOOTH CULTIVATOR—It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. It opens and closes furrows, hoes right up to the plants without danger of injuring, throws dirt to or from the row and throws back from center again. You can cultivate to any depth desired, and adjust for any width.

5-Tooth Cultivator, with lever, each.....\$7.50

5-Tooth Cultivator, with lever and wheel, each.....8.50

Horse Hoe Attachment, per set 3 Shovels.....2.00



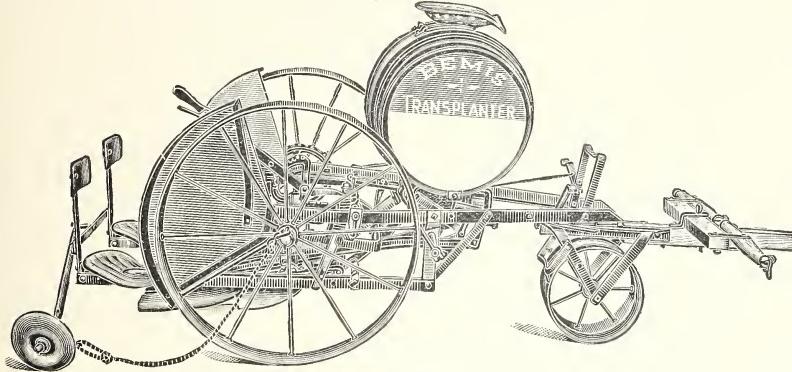
JOHN DEERE WALKING PLOWS

NA4—12-inch Steel Beam.....	\$21.50
NA6—14-inch Steel Beam.....	23.50

7-inch Pony Plow, Wood Beam, each.....	\$ 6.50	11-inch Steel Beam, each.....	\$12.00
8-inch Wood Beam, each.....	7.00	12-inch Steel Beam, each.....	21.50
9-inch Wood Beam, each.....	8.00	14-inch Steel Beam, each.....	23.50
10-inch Wood Beam, each.....	10.00	50-Tooth Harrow, Steel Frame and Lever, U-bar, each.....	18.00
7-inch Steel Beam, each.....	8.00	60-Tooth Harrow, Steel Frame and Lever, U-bar, each.....	21.50
8-inch Steel Beam, each.....	8.50		
9-inch Steel Beam, each.....	9.50		
10-inch Steel Beam, each.....	10.50		

BEMIS TRANSPLANTER (Regular)

Especially adapted to the planting of tobacco plants, but can be used with equally good results in planting vegetables or other plants on level ground.



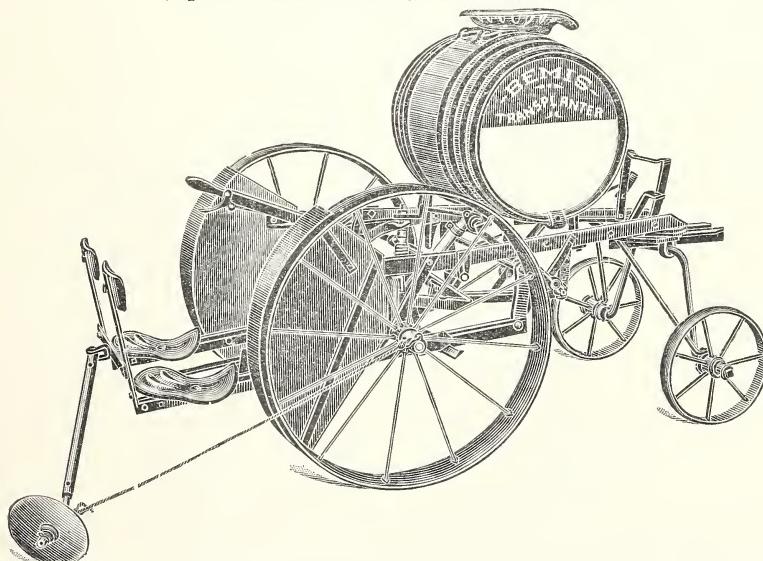
Sets tobacco, cabbages, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, celery, nursery slips, etc., better than can be done by hand.

When the plants are set out by the Bemis the roots are not doubled up as is apt to be the case when set by hand. Consequently the plants start growing quicker, thrive better and a better yield is secured. The Bemis is simple in construction; no intricate parts to wear out; will last a lifetime.

Furnished With Either Pressure Plates or Pressure Rollers

Price \$90.00, Either Style Planter, F. O. B. Kansas City, Mo.	
Extra Pressure Plates, per pair.....	\$6.50
Extra Rollers, per pair.....	7.50

BEMIS TRANSPLANTER (Special for Planting on Ridges Only)



This style machine is used extensively by sweet potato growers and market gardeners, doing excellent work on ridges. By making a slight adjustment with sprockets, plants may be set in varying distances from 11 to 38½ inches apart.

The first successful Transplanter on the market.

Thirty years of continued Success.

Satisfied customers wherever used.

You cannot afford to experiment.

It sets plants when they are ready, no matter how dry the ground is.

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Beans (Lima)		6	Harrows	73-74	Raffia	59
Beans (Pole)		5	Hemp	39	Rape	38
Beans (Wax)		4-5	Herbs	35	Red Clover	36
Beets		6-7	Horn Shavings	61	Red Top	37
Bermuda Grass		37	Horse-Radish	16	Reference Table, Inside Back Cover	
Berry Boxes		59	Hose Couplings	57	Repair Clamps	56
Binder Twine		56	Hose Menders	57	Rhubarb	30
Bird Seed		39	I		Roots, Asparagus	3
Black Leaf 40		64	Implements	72-75	Roots, Horse-Radish	16
Blue Grass, inside front cover & 37			Information	Inside Back Cover	Roots, Rhubarb	30
Blue Grass Stripers		71	Inoculators	62	Rubber Bands	58
Bone Meal		61	Insecticides	63-67	Rubber Hose	57
Borecole		16	Instructions	2	Rutabaga	35
Broccoli		7	K		Rye Grass	37
Broom Corn		39	Kaffir Corn	39	S	
Brussels Sprouts		7	Kale	16	Sage	35
Buckwheat		36	Kentucky Blue Grass,		Salad (Corn)	12
Bulbs		53-55	Inside front cover & 37		Salsify	30
C			Kohl Rabi	16	Schittlauch	10
Cabbage		8-9	L		Seed Corn	40
Cabbage (Celery)		9	Lawn Grass	Inside Front Cover	Seeders	71
Caladium		55	Leek	16	Seed Potatoes	31
Canada Field Peas		38	Lettuce	20	Semesan	65
Canary Seed		39	M		Sheep Manure	60
Cane		38	McQueen's Inoculator	62	Soap	66
Cane Stakes		56	Mangel Beets	7	Sorrel	35
Cannas		53	Manure, Sheep	60	Sowers	71
Cantaloupe		18	Marjoram	35	Soy Beans	38
Carrots		10	Match Sticks	56	Spading Forks	59
Cauliflower		11	Melons (Musk)	18	Spagnum Moss	62
Celery		11-12	Melons (Watermelons)	19	Spawn (Mushroom)	21
Celery Cabbage		9	Millets	38	Specialty Pages	17-22-27-32
Charcoal		61	Milo Maize	39	Sprayers	68-69
Chicory		10	Moss	62	Spraying Material	63-65
Chinese Cabbage		9	Mushroom Spawn	21	Spinach	30
Chives		10	Muskmelons	18	Sprinklers	57-69
Clover		36-37	Mustard	21	Sprouts (Brussels)	7
Collards		11	N		Squash	30-31
Corn (Field)		40	Nails	59	Stakes	56
Corn Salad		12	Nico-Fume Products	64	Strippers	71
Corn (Sweet)		12-13	Nico Dust	67	Sudan Grass	39
Corn (Pop)		13	Nicotine Products	64	Sugar Beets	7
Couplings		57	Nitragin	62	Sunflower	39
Cow Peas		38	Nitrate of Soda	61	Sweet Peas	50-51
Cress		12	O		Swiss Chard	7
Cucumbers		14	Oats	39	T	
Cyanogas		66	Okra	21	Tacks	59
D			Onion Plants	21	Tanglefoot	66
Dahlias		53-54	Onion Seed	23	Thermometers	58
Dibbers		59	Onion Sets	21	Timothy	37
Dill		35	Orchard Grass	37	Tobacco Seed	35
Dusters		70	Ordering	2	Tobacco Dust	64
E			Oyster Plant	30	Tobacco Stems	64
Egg Plant		15	P		Tomato	32-33-34
Elephant Ears		55	Paper Clips	56	Transplanters	75
Endive		15	Parcel Post	2	Tree Labels	56
Endive (French)		10	Parsley	24	Tree Protectors	59
F			Parsnip	24	Trowels	59
Fertilizers		60-61	Peanuts	39	Tuberoses	55
Feterita		39	Peas	25	Turnip	35
Field Corn		40	Peat Moss	62	Twine	56
Field Seed		36-40	Peonies	55	V	
Fish Oil Soap		66	Peppers	26	Vetch	38
Flax Seed		39	Pepper Grass	12	Vigoro	60
Flowers		41-55	Picking Bags	71	Vitaplastic	57
Flower Pots		58	Pickling Cucumbers	14	Volck	65
Fungicide		63-66	Pie Plant	30	W	
G			Planet Jr. Tools	72-73	Water Cress	12
Garden Hose		57	Plant Bands	58	Watermelons	19
Garden Stakes		56	Plant Stakes	56	Weeders	59
Garden Tools		72-73	Plant Ties	58	White Clover	37
Garlic		15	Plows	74	Wire Plant Ties	58

GENERAL INFORMATION

Average Amount of Garden Seed and Number of Plants for One Acre

Asparagus plants, 4x1½ ft.	7790	Okra in drills, 2½x¾ ft.	8 lbs.
Beans, Bush, in drills, 2½ ft.	1½ bu.	Onions in rows for sets.	60 lbs.
Beans, Pole, Lima, 4x4 ft.	15 qts.	Onions in rows to make large bulbs.	4 lbs.
Beets and Mangels, in drills, 2½ ft.	6 lbs.	Parsnips in drills, 2½ ft.	10 lbs.
Cabbage in outdoor beds for transplanting.	8 oz.	Pepper Plants, 2½x1 ft.	17,500
Cabbage sown in frames.	4 oz.	Pumpkin in hills, 8x8 ft.	3 lbs.
Carrot in drills, 2½ ft.	4 lbs.	Parsley in drills, 2 ft.	5 lbs.
Celery seed.	8 oz.	Peas in drills, short varieties.	2 bu.
Celery plants, 4x½ ft.	20,000	Peas in drills, tall varieties.	1 to 1½ bu.
Corn, Sugar.	8 qts.	Potatoes.	8 bu.
Corn Salad in drills, 10 in., large seed.	25 lbs.	Radish, in drills, 2 ft.	6 lbs.
Cucumbers in hills, 3x4 ft.	2 lbs.	Salsify, in drills, 2½ ft.	15 lbs.
Cucumbers in drills.	5 lbs.	Spinach, broadcast.	30 lbs.
Egg Plant, plants 3x2 ft.	5 oz.	Squash, Bush, in hills, 4x4 ft.	4 lbs.
Endive in drills, 2½ ft.	4 lbs.	Squash, Running, in hills, 8x8 ft.	3 lbs.
Kale, German Greens.	5 lbs.	Turnip, in drills, 2 ft.	2 lbs.
Lettuce in rows, 2½ ft.	3 lbs.	Turnip, broadcast.	3 lbs.
Leek in rows, 2½ ft.	4 lbs.	Tomato, in frames.	2 oz.
Melon, Musk, in hills, 4x4 ft.	3 lbs.	Tomato, seed in hills, 4x4 ft.	3 oz.
Melon, Water, in hills, 8x8 ft.	4 lbs.	Tomato plants.	3,800

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart	No. plants						
12x 1 in.	522,720	24x24 in.	10,890	36x36 in.	4,846	60x60 in.	1,743
12x 3 in.	174,240	30x 1 in.	209,088	42x12 in.	12,446	8x 1 ft.	5,445
12x12 in.	43,560	30x 6 in.	34,848	42x24 in.	6,223	8x 3 ft.	1,815
16x 1 in.	392,040	30x12 in.	17,424	42x36 in.	4,148	8x 8 ft.	680
18x 1 in.	348,480	30x16 in.	13,068	48x12 in.	10,890	10x 1 ft.	4,356
18x 3 in.	116,160	30x20 in.	10,454	48x18 in.	7,790	10x 6 ft.	726
18x12 in.	29,040	30x24 in.	8,712	48x24 in.	5,445	10x10 ft.	435
18x18 in.	19,360	30x30 in.	6,970	48x30 in.	4,356	12x 1 ft.	3,630
20x 1 in.	313,635	36x 3 in.	58,080	48x36 in.	3,630	12x 6 ft.	736
20x20 in.	15,681	36x12 in.	14,520	48x48 in.	2,723	12x12 ft.	302
24x 1 in.	261,360	36x18 in.	9,680	60x36 in.	2,901	16x 1 ft.	2,722
24x18 in.	15,520	36x24 in.	7,260	60x48 in.	2,178	16x16 ft.	170

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants

Plants	Plants	Plants	Plants
Asparagus ... 1 oz. 800	Leek. 1 oz. 1,500	Pepper. 1 oz. 1,000	Savory. 1 oz. 2,000
Cabbage. 1 oz. 4,000	Endive. 1 oz. 3,000	Tomato. 1 oz. 3,000	Marjoram. 1 oz. 1,500
Cauliflower. 1 oz. 4,000	Egg Plant. 1 oz. 2,000	Thyme. 1 oz. 4,000	Rhubarb. 1 oz. 500
Celery. 1 oz. 15,000	Lettuce. 1 oz. 3,000	Sage. 1 oz. 1,000	

Weights, Measures and Amount of Seed to Sow to the Acre

	Pounds per Acre	Pounds per Bu.		Pounds per Acre	Pounds per Bu.
Alfalfa—broadcast.	18- 22 lbs.	60 lbs.	Millets—for seed.	30 lbs.	50 lbs.
Alfalfa—drilled.	12- 15 "	60 "	Millet—Japanese.	15- 20 "	35 "
Barley.	95-110 "	48 "	Oats.	60- 80 "	32 "
Blue Grass, Ky.—for lawns.	75-100 "	14 "	Orchard Grass—for hay.	21- 28 "	14 "
Blue Grass, Ky.—for pastures.	20- 30 "	14 "	Orchard Grass—for seed.	10- 14 "	14 "
Blue Grass, Canada—lawns.	60-100 "	14 "	Pasture, Mixture.	30- 40 "	
Blue Grass, Canada—pastures.	14- 20 "	14 "	Peas, Canada field—broadcast.	150-160 "	60 "
Brome Grass.	20- 30 "	14 "	Peas, Canada field—with oats.	90-100 "	60 "
Broom Corn.	5- 8 "	48 "	Peas, cow—broadcast.	80-120 "	60 "
Buckwheat.	50- 60 "	52 "	Peas, cow—in drills.	45- 60 "	60 "
Clover, Alsike—alone.	8- 15 "	60 "	Peas, cow—in drills with corn.	20- 30 "	60 "
Clover, Alsike—in mixture.	4- 6 "	60 "	Rape—broadcast.	6- 8 "	50 "
Clover, Crimson.	12- 15 "	60 "	Rape—in drills.	4- 5 "	50 "
Clover, Mammoth—alone.	8- 12 "	60 "	Red Top—solid seed.	15- 18 "	
Clover, Mammoth—in mixture.	4- 6 "	60 "	Red Top—unhulled.	20- 25 "	14 "
Clover, Red—alone.	8- 12 "	60 "	Rye—early sown.	56- 70 "	56 "
Clover, Red—in mixture.	4- 6 "	60 "	Rye—late sown.	84-112 "	56 "
Clover, Sweet—hulled.	20- 30 "	60 "	Rye Grass.	28- 35 "	24 "
Clover, Sweet—unhulled.	25- 30 "	30 "	Sorghum forage—broadcast.	50- 60 "	50 "
Clover, White.	10- 12 "	60 "	Sorghum forage—in drills.	12- 15 "	50 "
Corn.	7- 14 "	56 "	Sorghum syrup.	8- 10 "	50 "
Corn—for silage.	40- 56 "	56 "	Soy Beans—broadcast.	60- 90 "	60 "
Fescue, meadow.	20- 30 "	24 "	Soy Beans—in drills.	30- 45 "	60 "
Fescue, other varieties.	28- 35 "	14 "	Soy Beans—in drills with corn.	15- 20 "	60 "
Hungarian—for hay.	48 "	48 "	Sudan Grass—broadcast.	20- 25 "	40 "
Hungarian—for seed.	30 "	48 "	Sudan Grass—in drills.	6- 10 "	40 "
Kaffir—drills.	12- 15 "	56 "	Sunflower.	6- 8 "	24 "
Kaffir—broadcast.	50- 60 "	56 "	Timothy.	10- 12 "	45 "
Lawn Grass.	60-100 "	20 "	Timothy and Clover—Timothy...	8 "	
Millets—for hay.	50 "	50 "	Clover	4 "	

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